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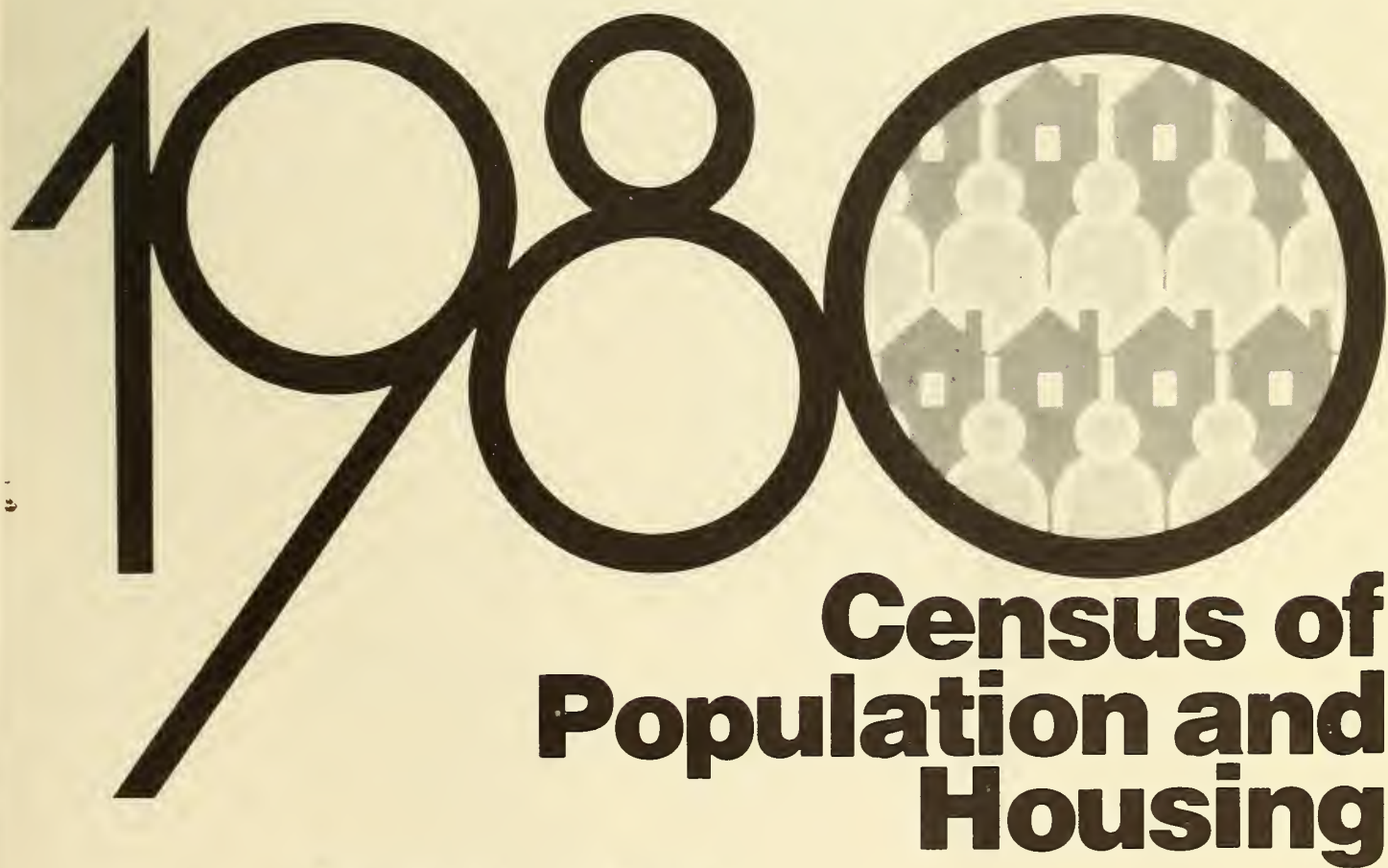
SUPPLEMENTARY REPORTS

Advance Estimates of Social, Economic, and Housing Characteristics

NEW HAMPSHIRE

COUNTIES AND SELECTED PLACES

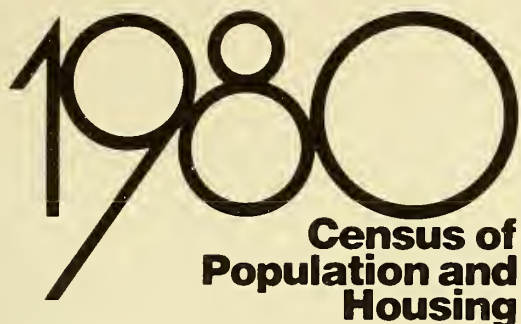
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SUPPLEMENTARY REPORTS

Advance Estimates of Social, Economic, and Housing Characteristics

PART 31 NEW HAMPSHIRE

PHC80-S2-31

COUNTIES AND SELECTED PLACES

Issued January 1983



U.S. Department of Commerce
Malcolm Baldrige, Secretary
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Deputy Secretary
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Under Secretary for
Economic Affairs

BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
Bruce Chapman, Director

Contents

TABLES	Page
POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS	
P-1. General, Family, and Fertility Characteristics: 1980	3
P-2. Selected Social Characteristics: 1980	5
P-3. Labor Force Characteristics: 1980	7
P-4. Income and Poverty Status in 1979: 1980	9
P-5. General, Social, and Economic Characteristics by Race and Spanish Origin: 1980	11
HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS	
H-1. General Housing Characteristics: 1980	15
H-2. Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1980 . . .	17
H-3. Fuels and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1980	19
H-4. Characteristics of Housing Units With House- holder of Specified Race and Spanish Origin: 1980	21



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Many persons participated in the diverse activities of the 1980 census. These acknowledgments generally reflect staff during the census-taking process. The Bureau was guided by then Director, Vincent P. Barabba, and then Deputy Director, Daniel B. Levine. Primary direction of the census program was performed by George E. Hall, then Associate Director for Demographic Fields, assisted by Earle J. Gerson, then Assistant Director for Demographic Censuses, in conjunction with Barbara A. Bailar, Associate Director for Statistical Standards and Methodology, Howard N. Hamilton, Assistant Director for Computer Services, Shirley Kallek, Associate Director for Economic Fields, James D. Lincoln, Associate Director for Administration, Rex L. Pullin, then Associate Director for Field Operations, and W. Bruce Ramsay, then Associate Director for Information Technology. The director's staff was assisted by Peter A. Bounpane and Sherry L. Courtland.

Responsibility for developing the population portion of the 1980 census questionnaire content and designing the tabulations was in the Population Division, under the supervision of Roger A. Herriot, Chief, Paula J. Schneider, Staff Assistant for Census Programs, Gordon W. Green, Nampeo D. McKenney, and Arthur J. Norton, Assistant Chiefs. The tabulations for this report were prepared by Jerome Glynn and Marie Pees. Important contributions were made by Jane Ingold.

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Responsibility for the overall planning, coordinating, and processing of the 1980 census was in the Decennial Census Division under the direction of Gerald J. Post, then Acting Chief, assisted by Marie G. Argana, Rachel F. Brown, Donald R. Dalzell, H. Ray

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Data collection activities were supervised in the Field Division by Richard C. Burt, then Chief, under the direction of Lawrence T. Love and Stanley D. Matchett, then Assistant Chiefs, with the assistance of the directors and assistant directors of the Bureau's regional offices.

The coordination and acquisition of automatic data processing equipment were the responsibility of the Automatic Data Processing Planning Staff, James R. Pepal, then Chief, under the direction of Richard L. Pauly, then Deputy Chief.

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APPENDIXES

A. Area Classifications	A-1
B. Definitions and Explanations of Subject Characteristics.	B-1
C. General Enumeration and Processing Procedures	C-1
D. Accuracy of the Data	D-1
E. Facsimiles of Respondent Instructions and Questionnaire Pages	E-1

Introduction

GENERAL.	1
CONTENTS OF THE REPORT	1
DERIVED FIGURES	1
SYMBOLS AND GEOGRAPHIC ABBREVIATIONS	2
SUPPRESSION OF DATA FOR CONFIDENTIALITY.	2

GENERAL

This report presents sample data from the 1980 Census of Population and Housing on social, economic, and housing characteristics for the residents of the State, its counties or comparable areas, and places of 25,000 or more inhabitants. The abbreviated identification for this report is PHC80-S2 (i.e., Population and Housing Census, 1980-Supplementary Reports) followed by a number representing the State. Legal provision for this census, which was conducted as of April 1, 1980, was made in the Act of Congress of August 31, 1954 (amended August 1957, December 1975, and October 1976), which codified Title 13, United States Code.

This report was developed to give data users early access to data which were collected on a sample basis in the 1980 census.

The statistics presented here are being issued in advance of their separate publication in the reports, *Characteristics of the Population, General Social and Economic Characteristics*, PC80-1-C; and *Characteristics of Housing Units, Detailed Housing Characteristics*, HC80-1-B. Data comparable to the estimates shown in this report are also available for additional geographic areas on Summary Tape Files 3 and 4. Selected data items are available in the reports, *Summary Characteristics for Governmental Units and Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas*, PHC80-3.

The 1980 population census figures presented here may differ from those

shown in the *Advance Reports*, PHC80-V, and in the Public Law 94-171 redistricting data products. The changes reflect corrections of errors found after the PHC80-V reports and P.L. 94-171 materials were prepared. The changes may affect any geographic area shown in this report. Changes may also result from the weighting technique used to inflate the sample figures shown in this report to 100-percent population and housing unit control totals. For further discussion of weighting, see appendix D.

The content and procedures of the 1980 census were determined after evaluation of the results of the 1970 census, consultation with a wide variety of users of census data, and extensive field testing. A number of changes were introduced in 1980 to improve the usefulness of the census results. The changes do not, however, affect to an appreciable extent the comparability between 1980 census data and 1970 census data for most characteristics.

More detailed information on the technical and procedural matters covered in the text of this report can be obtained by writing to the Director, Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C. 20233. Such information will also appear in other publications of the 1980 census.

CONTENTS OF THE REPORT

This report contains text (this introduction and five appendixes), a table of contents, and nine detailed tables. There are two numbered series of tables. Tables P-1 through P-5 present population statistics, and tables H-1 through H-4 present housing statistics.

Appendix A describes the various area classifications (e.g., census designated places). Appendix B provides definitions and explanations for the subjects covered

in this report. Appendix C briefly explains the residence rules used in counting the population and describes the data collection and processing procedures. Appendix D presents information on the sources of error in the data, sampling variability, calculation of measures of sampling variability, ratio estimation, and editing procedures. Appendix E contains facsimiles of the respondent instructions and 1980 census questionnaire pages.

DERIVED FIGURES

This report presents means, medians, and percents, as well as certain rates and ratios. The median—a type of average—is the middle value in a distribution; i.e., the median divides the distribution into two equal parts: one-half of the cases fall below the median and one-half of the cases exceed the median. Percents and other derived measures which round to less than 0.1 are not shown but indicated as zero (i.e. “—”). Medians for income, gross rent, and owner costs are rounded to the nearest dollar. In computing median gross rent, units reported as “no cash rent” are excluded.

The median is computed on the basis of the distribution as tabulated, which is sometimes more detailed than the distribution shown in this report. When the median falls in the lower terminal category of an open-ended distribution, the method of presentation is to show the initial value of the next category followed by a minus sign; thus, for example, if the median falls in the category “Less than \$2,000,” it is shown as “\$2,000—.” When the median falls in the upper terminal category of an open-ended distribution, the initial value of the terminal category is given followed by a plus sign; thus, for example, if the median falls in the category “\$250 or more,” it is shown as “\$250+.”

SYMBOLS AND GEOGRAPHIC ABBREVIATIONS

The following symbols and geographic abbreviations are used in the tables:

- A dash "--" represents zero or a percent which rounds to less than 0.1.
- Three dots "... " mean not applicable, or that derived measures are not shown when the base is less than 100, or that the data are being withheld to avoid disclosure of information for individuals or housing units. (For further information on disclosure, see the section below on "Suppression of Data for Confidentiality.")
- CDP is census designated place.

SUPPRESSION OF DATA FOR CONFIDENTIALITY

To maintain the confidentiality promised

respondents and required by law, the Census Bureau takes precautions to make sure that its published data do not disclose information about particular individuals and housing units. To accomplish this, the Bureau suppresses data for characteristics which are based on a small number of persons and/or housing units in the geographic area. Under certain conditions, both primary and complementary suppression may take place.

The general rules of primary suppression are as follows: counts of total population by race and Spanish origin are never suppressed; other characteristics for persons are shown only if there are 30 or more persons in the geographic area; counts of total housing units, vacant housing units, year-round housing units and occupied housing units are never suppressed; characteristics of year-round housing units which are not classified by occupancy status are shown only when there are 10 or more year-round housing units in the geographic area;

characteristics of families, households, or occupied housing units are shown only if there are at least 10 occupied housing units within the geographic area; and distributions of data for owners or renters are shown only where the number of owners is at least 10 or the number of renters is at least 10. These primary suppression criteria are applied independently of one another. The comparable figures for complete-count (100-percent) data are 15 or more persons and 5 or more housing units of the specified type.

Population and occupied housing unit characteristics cross-classified by race or Spanish origin (of the householder in the case of occupied housing units) are subject to an additional level of scrutiny. This level requires the 30-person or 10-housing unit criteria to be applied individually to each race or Spanish origin category.

Finally, complementary suppression is applied to prevent the derivation of primary suppressed data by subtraction.

Note: No data are shown for towns in this report since there are no towns of 25,000 or more in New Hampshire.

TABLE P-1. GENERAL, FAMILY, AND FERTILITY CHARACTERISTICS: 1980

(DATA ARE ESTIMATES BASED ON A SAMPLE. FOR DEFINITIONS OF TERMS, SEE APPENDIXES A AND B)

THE STATE PLACES OF 25,000 OR MORE TOWNS/TOWNSHIPS OF 25,000 OR MORE COUNTIES	PLACES OF 25,000 OR MORE				COUNTIES	
	THE STATE	CONCORD CITY	MANCHESTER CITY	NASHUA CITY	PORTSMOUTH CITY	BELKNAP CARROLL
URBAN AND RURAL						
TOTAL PERSONS	920 610	30 400	90 936	67 865	26 254	42 884 27 931
URBAN	480 122	30 400	90 936	67 865	26 254	16 801
RURAL	440 488	-	-	-	-	26 083 27 931
FARM	6 640	-	-	-	-	363 233
AGE						
TOTAL PERSONS	920 610	30 400	90 936	67 865	26 254	42 884 27 931
UNDER 5 YEARS	62 502	1 804	5 826	4 662	2 039	2 992 1 689
5 TO 9 YEARS	67 461	1 957	5 760	5 097	1 771	3 150 1 639
10 TO 14 YEARS	77 284	2 177	6 870	5 865	1 999	3 396 2 168
15 TO 19 YEARS	87 844	2 496	8 503	6 180	2 265	3 650 2 157
20 TO 24 YEARS	83 566	2 723	9 381	6 252	3 706	3 240 1 894
25 TO 29 YEARS	78 534	2 850	8 124	6 128	2 818	3 433 2 267
30 TO 34 YEARS	78 816	2 707	6 570	6 060	2 147	3 630 2 238
35 TO 44 YEARS	107 041	3 161	8 701	8 055	2 522	4 788 3 077
45 TO 54 YEARS	89 333	2 828	9 103	6 756	2 242	4 470 2 934
55 TO 59 YEARS	45 050	1 527	5 122	3 421	1 123	2 253 1 720
60 TO 64 YEARS	40 196	1 497	4 772	2 960	920	2 211 1 609
65 TO 74 YEARS	61 739	2 385	6 998	3 983	1 553	3 258 2 888
75 TO 84 YEARS	31 879	1 684	4 043	1 921	872	1 906 1 284
85 YEARS AND OVER	9 365	604	1 163	525	277	507 367
MEDIAN	30.2	32.2	30.8	29.8	27.4	32.2 34.8
FEMALE	472 234	16 208	48 452	35 098	13 283	21 869 14 353
UNDER 5 YEARS	30 678	883	2 895	2 306	995	1 454 796
5 TO 9 YEARS	32 723	895	2 933	2 519	880	1 509 812
10 TO 14 YEARS	37 533	1 104	3 230	2 830	998	1 597 1 077
15 TO 19 YEARS	43 655	1 243	4 390	3 101	1 048	1 723 1 060
20 TO 24 YEARS	42 469	1 435	4 907	3 259	1 674	1 699 993
25 TO 29 YEARS	39 554	1 361	4 051	3 069	1 300	1 774 1 146
30 TO 34 YEARS	39 969	1 401	3 318	3 068	1 086	1 772 1 096
35 TO 44 YEARS	53 107	1 588	4 520	3 972	1 275	2 392 1 535
45 TO 54 YEARS	45 324	1 488	4 973	3 486	1 144	2 249 1 479
55 TO 59 YEARS	23 461	788	2 709	1 787	588	1 237 905
60 TO 64 YEARS	21 287	909	2 557	1 566	489	1 152 844
65 TO 74 YEARS	35 122	1 485	4 289	2 402	947	1 752 1 542
75 TO 84 YEARS	20 609	1 174	2 821	1 368	652	1 221 799
85 YEARS AND OVER	6 743	454	859	365	207	338 269
MEDIAN	31.2	34.2	32.7	30.8	29.0	33.3 36.1
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP						
IN HOUSEHOLDS	891 054	28 439	88 562	66 807	24 827	41 771 27 752
FAMILY HOUSEHOLDS	239 647	7 456	23 414	17 671	6 489	11 383 7 826
NONFAMILY HOUSEHOLDS	36 121	1 453	4 205	3 194	1 290	1 712 1 473
MALE	47 714	2 541	6 758	3 679	1 660	2 445 1 778
FEMALE	204 971	6 204	18 837	14 656	5 193	9 807 6 805
SPOUSE	333 654	9 574	32 419	25 463	9 056	15 140 8 986
OTHER RELATIVES	28 947	1 211	2 929	2 144	1 139	1 284 884
NONRELATIVES						
PERSONS PER HOUSEHOLD	2.75	2.48	2.58	2.72	2.63	2.69 2.51
PERSONS PER FAMILY	3.25	3.12	3.19	3.27	3.20	3.19 3.02
PERSONS IN HOUSEHOLDS						
HOUSEHOLDS	323 482	11 450	34 377	24 544	9 439	15 540 11 077
1 PERSON	68 607	3 319	9 236	5 556	2 325	3 492 2 551
2 PERSONS	103 026	3 634	10 801	7 762	2 903	5 118 4 098
3 PERSONS	55 857	1 824	5 636	4 160	1 631	2 678 1 473
4 PERSONS	54 142	1 584	4 850	3 857	1 503	2 367 1 453
5 PERSONS	26 675	831	2 384	2 022	724	1 277 692
6 OR MORE PERSONS	15 175	258	1 470	1 187	353	608 346
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN						
FAMILIES	239 647	7 456	23 414	17 671	6 489	11 383 7 826
WITH OWN CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS	127 055	3 766	11 794	9 482	3 589	5 794 3 526
MARRIED-COUPLE FAMILIES	205 691	6 156	18 913	14 864	5 170	9 765 6 652
WITH OWN CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS	107 683	3 029	9 397	7 815	2 773	4 884 2 976
FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER, NO HUSBAND PRESENT	26 594	1 041	3 650	2 303	1 073	1 218 751
WITH OWN CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS	16 188	622	2 097	1 463	677	753 465
TYPE OF GROUP QUARTERS						
PERSONS IN GROUP QUARTERS	29 556	1 961	2 374	1 058	1 427	1 113 179
INMATE OF MENTAL HOSPITAL	700	633	3	-	-	-
INMATE OF HOME FOR THE AGED	6 673	522	858	319	172	411 141
INMATE OF OTHER INSTITUTION	1 629	338	183	6	29	609 10
IN MILITARY QUARTERS	1 235	-	-	-	1 116	-
IN COLLEGE DORMITORY	16 454	207	819	563	29	-
OTHER IN GROUP QUARTERS	2 865	261	511	170	81	93 28
MARITAL STATUS						
MALE, 15 YEARS AND OVER	342 063	11 136	33 086	24 798	10 035	16 037 10 767
SINGLE	98 868	3 376	10 276	7 276	3 483	4 279 2 611
NOW MARRIED, EXCEPT SEPARATED	211 924	6 429	19 490	15 207	5 403	10 093 7 069
SEPARATED	4 410	146	600	296	127	179 129
WIDOWED	8 474	398	1 043	587	255	513 290
DIVORCED	18 387	787	1 677	1 412	767	973 668
FEMALE, 15 YEARS AND OVER	371 300	13 326	39 394	27 443	10 410	17 309 11 668
SINGLE	87 514	3 376	10 674	6 715	2 520	3 529 2 301
NOW MARRIED, EXCEPT SEPARATED	210 558	6 471	19 300	14 961	5 415	10 075 6 972
SEPARATED	5 269	164	806	439	175	241 126
WIDOWED	42 655	2 102	5 565	3 190	1 256	2 107 1 487
DIVORCED	25 304	1 213	3 049	2 138	1 044	1 357 782
FERTILITY						
WOMEN 15 TO 44 YEARS	218 754	7 028	21 186	16 469	6 383	9 360 5 830
CHILDREN EVER BORN	271 759	7 749	24 030	19 998	7 707	12 639 7 354
PER 1,000 WOMEN	1 242	1 103	1 134	1 214	1 207	1 350 1 261

TABLE P-1. GENERAL, FAMILY, AND FERTILITY CHARACTERISTICS: 1980-CONTINUED

(DATA ARE ESTIMATES BASED ON A SAMPLE. FOR DEFINITIONS OF TERMS, SEE APPENDIXES A AND B.)

THE STATE PLACES OF 25,000 OR MORE TOWNS/TOWNSHIPS OF 25,000 OR MORE COUNTIES	COUNTIES-CONTINUED							
	CHESHIRE	COOS	GRAFTON	HILLSBOROUGH	MERRIMACK	ROCKINGHAM	STRAFFORD	SULLIVAN
URBAN AND RURAL								
TOTAL PERSONS	62 116	35 147	65 806	276 608	98 302	190 345	85 408	36 063
URBAN	24 133	13 084	26 103	185 055	46 637	81 790	67 574	18 945
RURAL	37 983	22 063	39 703	91 553	51 665	108 555	17 834	17 118
FARM	551	680	896	1 218	980	1 002	285	432
AGE								
TOTAL PERSONS	62 116	35 147	65 806	276 608	98 302	190 345	85 408	36 063
UNDER 5 YEARS	4 066	2 399	4 009	19 320	6 567	13 539	5 439	2 482
5 TO 9 YEARS	4 393	2 663	4 274	21 095	7 010	14 700	5 590	2 947
10 TO 14 YEARS	4 915	2 703	4 738	24 787	8 024	17 020	6 686	2 847
15 TO 19 YEARS	6 340	3 143	7 206	26 154	9 131	16 712	10 255	3 096
20 TO 24 YEARS	5 686	2 659	7 837	23 706	8 374	16 232	11 198	2 740
25 TO 29 YEARS	5 221	2 715	5 703	23 665	8 450	17 554	6 656	2 870
30 TO 34 YEARS	4 697	2 388	4 984	24 569	8 582	18 299	6 461	2 968
35 TO 44 YEARS	6 906	3 601	6 901	33 392	11 136	24 434	8 797	4 009
45 TO 54 YEARS	6 047	3 841	6 026	26 937	9 474	18 209	8 073	3 322
55 TO 59 YEARS	3 081	2 099	3 226	13 279	4 794	8 457	4 096	2 045
60 TO 64 YEARS	3 100	1 953	2 770	11 488	4 389	7 365	3 386	1 925
65 TO 74 YEARS	4 751	2 991	4 890	16 656	7 132	10 928	5 390	2 855
75 TO 84 YEARS	2 267	1 483	2 440	9 027	3 918	5 342	2 684	1 528
85 YEARS AND OVER	646	509	802	2 533	1 321	1 554	697	429
MEDIAN	30.5	32.7	29.2	29.9	30.9	29.8	27.7	31.8
FEMALE								
UNDER 5 YEARS	32 271	18 154	33 161	142 869	50 901	95 924	44 198	18 534
5 TO 9 YEARS	2 048	1 190	2 014	9 530	3 234	6 615	2 608	1 189
10 TO 14 YEARS	2 104	1 261	2 103	10 356	3 777	7 113	2 739	1 349
15 TO 19 YEARS	2 441	1 345	2 238	12 031	3 808	8 270	3 274	1 452
20 TO 24 YEARS	3 246	1 565	3 340	12 953	4 611	8 181	5 380	1 596
25 TO 29 YEARS	3 052	1 366	3 543	12 291	4 395	7 989	5 712	1 429
30 TO 34 YEARS	2 693	1 373	2 808	12 018	4 098	8 850	3 332	1 462
35 TO 44 YEARS	2 354	1 153	2 591	12 534	4 455	9 260	3 256	1 498
45 TO 54 YEARS	3 463	1 824	3 447	16 551	5 560	11 924	4 443	1 968
55 TO 59 YEARS	3 068	1 949	3 072	13 930	4 840	8 849	4 135	1 753
60 TO 64 YEARS	1 635	1 094	1 695	6 828	2 459	4 417	2 126	1 065
65 TO 74 YEARS	1 638	1 064	1 499	6 080	2 406	3 859	1 793	952
75 TO 84 YEARS	2 652	1 667	2 672	9 888	4 122	6 131	3 120	1 576
85 YEARS AND OVER	1 411	945	1 547	6 070	2 565	3 368	1 753	930
MEDIAN	466	358	592	1 809	971	1 098	527	315
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP								
IN HOUSEHOLDS	59 182	34 714	60 367	270 331	93 937	187 576	79 755	35 669
FAMILY HOUSEHOLDER	16 127	9 635	16 231	71 608	25 454	50 500	21 095	9 788
NONFAMILY HOUSEHOLDER: MALE	2 393	1 317	3 030	10 323	3 789	7 311	3 301	1 472
SPOUSE	3 285	2 015	4 078	13 762	5 455	8 182	4 673	2 041
OTHER RELATIVES	13 734	8 235	13 893	61 009	21 548	43 749	17 848	8 343
NONRELATIVES	21 413	12 829	20 365	106 104	34 607	72 346	29 125	12 739
PERSDNS PER HOUSEHOLD	2.71	2.68	2.59	2.82	2.71	2.84	2.74	2.68
PERSDNS PER FAMILY	3.18	3.19	3.11	3.33	3.21	3.30	3.23	3.15
PERSDNS IN HOUSEHOLDS								
HOUSEHOLDS	21 805	12 967	23 339	95 693	34 698	65 993	29 069	13 301
1 PERSON	4 592	3 018	5 695	19 839	7 648	12 471	6 097	3 004
2 PERSONS	7 351	4 206	7 696	29 078	11 163	20 495	9 368	4 453
3 PERSONS	3 726	2 153	3 931	16 496	6 004	11 825	5 116	2 191
4 PERSONS	3 513	2 024	3 570	16 662	5 659	12 083	4 746	2 065
5 PERSONS	1 654	933	1 600	8 446	2 777	5 876	2 429	991
6 OR MORE PERSONS	969	633	847	5 172	1 447	3 243	1 313	597
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN								
FAMILIES	16 127	9 635	16 231	71 608	25 454	50 500	21 095	9 788
WITH OWN CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS	8 073	4 837	8 107	39 435	13 286	27 928	11 162	4 907
MARRIED-COUPLE FAMILIES	13 844	8 269	13 943	61 246	21 556	43 966	17 899	8 352
WITH OWN CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS	6 719	4 137	6 780	33 642	11 134	24 023	9 355	4 033
FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER, NO HUSBAND PRESENT	1 832	1 063	1 782	8 252	3 009	5 050	2 553	1 084
WITH OWN CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS	1 129	596	1 109	4 953	1 747	3 205	1 566	665
TYPE OF GROUP QUARTERS								
PERSDNS IN GROUP QUARTERS	2 934	433	5 439	6 277	4 365	2 769	5 653	394
INMATE OF MENTAL HOSPITAL	-	-	40	3	642	15	-	-
INMATE OF HOME FOR THE AGED	361	356	425	2 038	1 075	975	604	287
INMATE OF OTHER INSTITUTION	146	14	91	245	397	29	66	22
IN MILITARY QUARTERS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
IN COLLEGE DORMITORY	2 047	16	4 684	2 882	1 792	1 235	4 928	-
OTHER IN GROUP QUARTERS	380	47	199	1 109	459	410	55	85
MARITAL STATUS								
MALE, 15 YEARS AND OVER	23 064	13 024	25 979	100 454	36 219	71 160	32 116	13 243
SINGLE	6 571	3 423	9 215	28 948	10 234	19 311	11 116	3 160
NOW MARRIED, EXCEPT SEPARATED	14 245	8 469	14 471	62 962	22 368	45 361	18 298	8 588
SEPARATED	334	182	365	1 255	434	992	360	180
WIDDED	608	291	595	2 470	1 053	1 490	746	418
DIVORCED	1 306	659	1 333	4 819	2 130	4 006	1 596	897
FEMALE, 15 YEARS AND OVER	25 678	14 358	26 806	110 952	40 482	73 926	35 577	14 544
SINGLE	6 317	2 802	7 132	26 866	9 564	15 634	10 648	2 721
NOW MARRIED, EXCEPT SEPARATED	14 107	8 410	14 317	62 496	22 312	44 945	18 319	8 605
SEPARATED	401	201	382	1 657	498	1 033	449	281
WIDDED	3 008	2 176	3 069	12 577	5 129	7 372	3 797	1 933
DIVORCED	1 845	769	1 906	7 356	2 979	4 942	2 364	1 004
FERTILITY								
WOMEN 15 TO 44 YEARS	14 808	7 281	15 729	66 347	23 119	46 204	22 123	7 953
CHILDREN EVER BORN	17 985	10 624	17 134	83 275	28 560	59 159	23 398	11 631
PER 1,000 WOMEN	1 215	1 459	1 089	1 255	1 235	1 280	1 058	1 462

TABLE F-2. SELECTED SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS: 1980

(DATA ARE ESTIMATES BASED ON A SAMPLE. FOR DEFINITIONS OF TERMS, SEE APPENDIXES A AND B)

THE STATE PLACES OF 25,000 OR MORE TOWNS/TOWNSHIPS OF 25,000 OR MORE COUNTIES	THE STATE	PLACES OF 25,000 OR MORE				COUNTIES	
		CONCORD CITY	HANCHESTER CITY	NASHUA CITY	PORTSMOUTH CITY	BELKNAP	CARROLL
NATIVITY AND PLACE OF BIRTH							
TOTAL PERSONS	920 610	30 400	90 936	67 865	26 254	42 884	27 931
NATIVE	879 649	29 335	83 230	63 425	24 979	41 587	27 001
BORN IN STATE OF RESIDENCE	453 528	18 331	60 745	31 394	9 395	24 796	11 730
BORN IN DIFFERENT STATE	420 257	10 853	21 884	31 438	15 014	16 619	15 134
BORN ABROAD, AT SEA, ETC.	5 864	151	601	593	570	172	137
FOREIGN BORN	40 961	1 065	7 706	4 440	1 275	1 297	930
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH							
PERSONS 5 TO 17 YEARS	196 172	5 667	17 454	14 898	5 003	8 840	5 394
SPEAK ONLY ENGLISH AT HOME	186 893	5 446	15 342	13 941	4 902	8 511	5 196
SPEAK A LANGUAGE OTHER THAN ENGLISH AT HOME	9 279	221	2 112	957	101	329	198
SPANISH LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME	1 039	12	222	118	28	29	33
SPEAK ENGLISH VERY WELL OR WELL	979	12	198	112	28	22	28
SPEAK ENGLISH NOT WELL OR NOT AT ALL	60	-	24	6	-	7	5
OTHER LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME	8 240	209	1 890	839	73	300	165
SPEAK ENGLISH VERY WELL OR WELL	7 760	209	1 726	820	73	269	163
SPEAK ENGLISH NOT WELL OR NOT AT ALL	480	-	164	19	-	31	2
PERSONS 18 YEARS AND OVER	661 936	22 929	67 656	48 305	19 212	31 052	20 848
SPEAK ONLY ENGLISH AT HOME	581 617	21 304	47 786	38 837	17 683	28 173	20 007
SPEAK A LANGUAGE OTHER THAN ENGLISH AT HOME	80 319	1 625	19 870	9 468	1 529	2 879	841
SPANISH LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME	2 891	91	405	351	194	111	84
SPEAK ENGLISH VERY WELL OR WELL	2 595	87	329	295	194	100	75
SPEAK ENGLISH NOT WELL OR NOT AT ALL	296	4	76	56	-	11	9
OTHER LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME	77 428	1 534	19 465	9 117	1 335	2 768	757
SPEAK ENGLISH VERY WELL OR WELL	72 254	1 469	17 777	8 530	1 301	2 666	731
SPEAK ENGLISH NOT WELL OR NOT AT ALL	5 174	65	1 688	587	34	102	26
MEANS OF TRANSPORTATION TO WORK AND PRIVATE VEHICLE OCCUPANCY							
WORKERS 16 YEARS AND OVER	425 908	14 493	43 683	33 864	13 057	19 308	11 475
CAR, TRUCK, OR VAN	368 876	12 082	37 118	29 595	10 729	16 567	9 727
DRIVE ALONE	267 865	8 778	27 069	22 191	7 460	11 822	7 332
CARPPOOL	101 011	3 304	10 049	7 404	3 269	4 745	2 395
PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION	5 466	157	1 772	452	367	103	51
WALKED ONLY	33 718	1 731	3 675	2 736	1 470	1 572	940
OTHER MEANS	6 762	257	542	593	289	345	152
WORKED AT HOME	11 086	266	576	488	202	721	605
PERSONS PER PRIVATE VEHICLE	1.18	1.17	1.18	1.16	1.20	1.19	1.16
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT							
PERSONS 3 YEARS OLD AND OVER ENROLLED IN SCHOOL	252 995	7 391	22 511	18 718	6 989	10 022	6 182
NURSERY SCHOOL	9 796	307	886	686	444	491	308
PUBLIC	2 605	104	242	150	152	154	94
PRIVATE	7 191	203	644	536	292	337	214
KINDERGARTEN AND ELEMENTARY (1 TO 8 YEARS)	131 264	3 779	11 330	9 922	3 394	5 850	3 491
PUBLIC	116 780	3 495	9 269	7 986	3 177	5 435	3 382
PRIVATE	14 484	284	2 061	1 936	217	415	109
HIGH SCHOOL (1 TO 4 YEARS)	61 591	1 785	5 865	4 863	1 599	2 727	1 848
PUBLIC	56 782	1 484	5 344	4 289	1 568	2 538	1 722
PRIVATE	4 809	301	521	574	31	189	126
COLLEGE	50 344	1 520	4 430	3 247	1 552	954	535
YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED							
PERSONS 25 YEARS AND OVER	541 953	19 243	54 596	39 809	14 474	26 456	18 384
ELEHENTARY (0 TO 8 YEARS)	79 471	2 184	13 558	5 781	1 292	4 035	1 860
HIGH SCHOOL: 1 TO 3 YEARS	70 914	2 306	7 510	5 202	2 051	3 847	2 279
4 YEARS	201 416	7 409	18 807	14 695	5 833	9 701	6 711
COLLEGE: 1 TO 3 YEARS	91 468	3 203	7 467	6 822	2 772	4 576	3 728
4 OR MORE YEARS	96 684	4 141	7 254	7 309	2 526	4 297	3 806
PERCENT HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES	72.3	76.7	61.4	72.4	76.9	70.2	77.5
RESIDENCE IN 1975							
PERSONS 5 YEARS AND OVER	857 350	28 900	85 034	63 175	24 283	40 024	26 225
SAME HOUSE	442 556	14 325	46 184	31 117	9 927	20 368	13 765
DIFFERENT HOUSE IN UNITED STATES	406 914	14 380	38 188	31 181	13 197	19 473	12 397
SAME COUNTY	195 064	8 260	25 564	16 249	4 503	9 548	4 468
DIFFERENT COUNTY	211 850	6 120	12 624	14 932	8 694	9 925	7 929
SAME STATE	53 217	2 706	4 997	1 680	1 269	3 638	1 961
DIFFERENT STATE	158 633	3 414	7 627	13 252	7 425	6 287	5 968
ABROAD	7 880	195	662	877	1 159	183	63
VETERAN STATUS							
CIVILIAN PERSONS 16 YEARS AND OVER	691 961	23 961	70 793	50 820	17 361	32 623	21 872
VETERAN	133 649	4 502	13 295	10 382	3 509	6 419	4 382
PERCENT OF CIVILIAN PERSONS 16 YEARS AND OVER	19.3	18.8	18.8	20.4	20.2	19.7	20.0
MALE VETERAN	127 805	4 247	12 749	9 887	3 287	6 061	4 129
PERCENT OF CIVILIAN MALES 16 YEARS AND OVER	38.8	39.0	39.6	41.2	44.5	38.6	39.3
WORK DISABILITY STATUS							
NONINSTITUTIONAL PERSONS 16 TO 64 YEARS	591 095	18 622	58 514	44 476	17 313	26 392	17 322
WITH A WORK DISABILITY	44 362	1 430	5 172	3 054	1 412	2 428	1 580
NOT IN LABOR FORCE	24 189	781	2 964	1 391	736	1 308	921
PREVENTED FROM WORKING	19 583	640	2 466	1 099	538	1 106	702
PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION DISABILITY STATUS							
NONINSTITUTIONAL PERSONS 16 TO 64 YEARS	591 095	18 622	58 514	44 476	17 313	26 392	17 322
WITH A PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION DISABILITY	7 023	208	798	579	87	390	224
NONINSTITUTIONAL PERSONS 65 YEARS AND OVER	96 639	3 927	11 474	6 136	2 537	5 255	4 407
WITH A PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION DISABILITY	11 204	424	1 644	678	252	651	545

TABLE P-2. SELECTED SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS: 1980-CONTINUED

(DATA ARE ESTIMATES BASED ON A SAMPLE. FOR DEFINITIONS OF TERMS, SEE APPENDIXES A AND B.)

THE STATE PLACES OF 25,000 OR MORE TOWNS/TOWNSHIPS OF 25,000 OR MORE COUNTIES	COUNTIES-CONTINUED							
	CHESHIRE	COOS	GRAFTON	HILLSBOROUGH	MERRIMACK	ROCKINGHAM	STRAFFORD	SULLIVAN
NATIVITY AND PLACE OF BIRTH								
TOTAL PERSONS	62 116	35 147	65 806	276 608	98 302	190 345	85 408	36 063
NATIVE	60 423	32 614	63 512	259 661	95 126	183 109	81 965	34 651
BORN IN STATE OF RESIDENCE	30 779	24 505	32 478	143 222	57 473	63 277	45 709	19 559
BORN IN DIFFERENT STATE	29 316	7 973	30 651	114 444	37 126	118 385	35 638	14 971
BORN ABROAD, AT SEA, ETC.	328	136	383	1 995	527	1 447	618	121
FOREIGN BORN	1 693	2 533	2 294	16 947	3 176	7 236	3 443	1 412
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH								
PERSONS 5 TO 17 YEARS	12 719	7 480	12 322	61 770	20 399	42 535	16 946	7 767
SPEAK ONLY ENGLISH AT HOME	12 477	6 471	11 836	57 601	19 686	41 140	16 441	7 534
SPEAK A LANGUAGE OTHER THAN ENGLISH AT HOME	242	1 009	486	4 169	713	1 395	505	233
SPANISH LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME	61	12	95	427	64	253	27	38
SPEAK ENGLISH VERY WELL OR WELL	61	12	92	395	56	248	27	38
SPEAK ENGLISH NOT WELL OR NOT AT ALL	7	-	3	32	8	5	-	-
OTHER LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME	181	997	391	3 742	649	1 142	478	195
SPEAK ENGLISH VERY WELL OR WELL	181	974	354	3 514	618	1 061	439	187
SPEAK ENGLISH NOT WELL OR NOT AT ALL	-	23	37	228	31	81	39	8
PERSONS 18 YEARS AND OVER	45 331	25 268	49 475	195 518	71 336	134 271	63 023	25 814
SPEAK ONLY ENGLISH AT HOME	42 765	17 211	46 689	157 440	65 258	125 052	55 236	23 786
SPEAK A LANGUAGE OTHER THAN ENGLISH AT HOME	2 566	8 057	2 786	38 078	6 078	9 219	7 787	2 028
SPANISH LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME	108	38	300	1 059	194	586	33	78
SPEAK ENGLISH VERY WELL OR WELL	101	36	277	896	181	555	296	78
SPEAK ENGLISH NOT WELL OR NOT AT ALL	7	2	23	163	13	31	37	-
OTHER LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME	2 458	8 019	2 486	37 019	5 884	8 633	7 454	1 950
SPEAK ENGLISH VERY WELL OR WELL	2 300	7 312	2 385	34 185	5 603	8 183	7 088	1 801
SPEAK ENGLISH NOT WELL OR NOT AT ALL	158	707	101	2 834	281	450	366	149
MEANS OF TRANSPORTATION TO WORK AND PRIVATE VEHICLE OCCUPANCY								
WORKERS 16 YEARS AND OVER	28 337	13 336	28 950	132 264	45 648	91 922	38 737	15 931
CAR, TRUCK, OR VAN	23 890	10 608	22 649	116 302	39 516	83 095	32 614	13 908
DRIVE ALONE	16 859	7 217	15 912	87 129	28 398	61 196	22 047	9 953
CARPOL	7 031	3 391	6 737	29 173	11 118	21 899	10 567	3 955
PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION	164	96	163	2 448	262	1 303	777	99
WALKED ONLY	2 920	1 944	4 201	9 003	3 790	4 262	3 904	1 182
OTHER MEANS	702	217	540	1 955	712	1 280	587	272
WORKED AT HOME	661	471	1 397	2 556	1 368	1 982	855	470
PERSONS PER PRIVATE VEHICLE	1.19	1.23	1.20	1.16	1.18	1.17	1.24	1.19
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT								
PERSONS 3 YEARS OLD AND OVER ENROLLED IN SCHOOL	17 417	8 252	20 178	76 991	25 809	52 215	27 370	8 559
NURSERY SCHOOL	598	289	566	2 914	995	2 603	691	341
PUBLIC	209	118	179	712	217	581	223	118
PRIVATE	389	171	387	2 202	778	2 022	468	223
KINDERGARTEN AND ELEMENTARY (1 TO 8 YEARS)	8 523	4 857	8 350	41 475	13 555	28 587	11 393	5 183
PUBLIC	7 740	4 371	8 199	34 992	12 340	25 524	10 045	4 752
PRIVATE	783	486	151	6 483	1 215	3 063	1 348	431
HIGH SCHOOL (1 TO 4 YEARS)	4 065	2 515	3 865	19 461	6 285	13 171	5 336	2 318
PUBLIC	3 897	2 478	3 672	17 557	5 590	12 080	5 017	2 231
PRIVATE	168	37	193	1 904	695	1 091	319	87
COLLEGE	4 231	591	7 397	13 141	4 974	7 854	9 950	717
YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED								
PERSONS 25 YEARS AND OVER	36 716	21 580	37 742	161 546	59 196	112 142	46 240	21 951
ELEMENTARY (0 TO 8 YEARS)	5 414	5 071	5 334	26 775	8 017	11 008	7 750	4 207
HIGH SCHOOL: 1 TO 3 YEARS	4 905	3 831	4 826	19 910	7 393	14 427	6 126	3 370
4 YEARS	14 059	8 358	13 374	57 600	21 578	44 088	17 221	8 726
COLLEGE: 1 TO 3 YEARS	5 716	2 544	5 959	27 386	10 484	21 149	7 023	2 903
4 OR MORE YEARS	6 622	1 776	8 249	29 875	11 724	21 470	8 120	2 745
PERCENT HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES	71.9	58.7	73.1	71.1	74.0	77.3	70.0	65.5
RESIDENCE IN 1975								
PERSONS 5 YEARS AND OVER	58 035	32 661	62 093	256 650	92 021	176 459	79 621	33 561
SAME HOUSE	30 402	19 882	29 942	134 878	48 496	88 749	38 760	17 314
DIFFERENT HOUSE IN UNITED STATES	27 329	12 656	31 507	119 196	42 809	85 332	40 098	16 117
SAME COUNTY	14 291	8 642	12 844	65 336	20 423	32 537	17 851	9 124
DIFFERENT COUNTY	13 038	4 014	18 663	53 860	22 386	52 795	22 247	6 993
SAME STATE	3 153	1 095	4 447	10 988	9 520	8 767	7 534	2 114
DIFFERENT STATE	9 885	2 919	14 216	42 872	12 866	44 028	14 713	4 879
ABROAD	304	123	644	2 576	716	2 378	763	130
VETERAN STATUS								
CIVILIAN PERSONS 16 YEARS AND OVER	47 571	26 653	51 583	205 756	74 913	138 313	65 532	27 145
VETERAN	8 972	4 652	8 561	40 072	14 660	29 085	11 553	5 293
PERCENT OF CIVILIAN PERSONS 16 YEARS AND OVER	18.9	17.5	16.6	19.5	19.6	21.0	17.6	19.5
MALE VETERAN	8 569	4 534	8 120	38 583	13 926	27 860	11 014	5 009
PERCENT OF CIVILIAN PERSONS 16 YEARS AND OVER	38.2	35.9	32.0	39.6	39.5	41.9	35.8	38.8
WORK DISABILITY STATUS								
NONINSTITUTIONAL PERSONS 16 TO 64 YEARS	39 791	21 643	43 354	177 586	61 834	123 552	57 286	22 335
WITH A WORK DISABILITY	2 994	2 545	3 172	12 513	4 682	8 167	4 374	1 907
NOT IN LABOR FORCE	1 711	1 661	1 737	6 472	2 539	4 227	2 539	1 074
PREVENTED FROM WORKING	1 400	1 415	1 359	5 232	2 060	3 304	2 123	882
PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION DISABILITY STATUS								
NONINSTITUTIONAL PERSONS 16 TO 64 YEARS	39 791	21 643	43 354	177 586	61 834	123 552	57 286	22 335
WITH A PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION DISABILITY	603	282	517	2 037	698	1 256	743	273
NONINSTITUTIONAL PERSONS 65 YEARS AND OVER	7 388	4 649	7 722	26 389	11 107	16 960	8 231	4 531
WITH A PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION DISABILITY	986	482	923	3 275	1 112	1 638	1 095	497

TABLE P-3. LABOR FORCE CHARACTERISTICS: 1980

(DATA ARE ESTIMATES BASED ON A SAMPLE. FOR DEFINITIONS OF TERMS, SEE APPENDIXES A AND B)

THE STATE PLACES OF 25,000 OR MORE TOWNS/TOWNSHIPS OF 25,000 OR MORE COUNTIES	PLACES OF 25,000 OR MORE				COUNTIES	
	THE STATE	CONCORD CITY	MANCHESTER CITY	NASHUA CITY	PORTSMOUTH CITY	BELKNAP CARROLL
LABOR FORCE STATUS						
PERSONS 16 YEARS AND OVER	696 299	23 977	70 880	50 937	20 028	32 643 21 880
LABOR FORCE	458 768	15 321	47 128	36 202	13 848	20 737 12 788
PERCENT OF PERSONS 16 YEARS AND OVER	65.9	63.9	66.5	71.1	69.1	63.5 58.4
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	454 430	15 305	47 041	36 085	11 181	20 717 12 780
EMPLOYED	432 622	14 789	44 584	34 831	10 666	19 677 11 862
UNEMPLOYED	21 808	516	2 457	1 254	515	1 040 918
PERCENT OF CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	4.8	3.4	5.2	3.5	4.6	5.0 7.2
NOT IN LABOR FORCE	237 531	8 656	23 752	14 735	6 180	11 906 9 092
FEMALES 16 YEARS AND OVER						
LABOR FORCE	362 857	13 074	38 568	26 813	10 214	16 934 11 366
PERCENT OF FEMALES 16 YEARS AND OVER	197 893	7 086	21 857	15 986	5 610	8 989 5 434
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	54.5	54.2	56.7	59.6	54.9	53.1 47.8
EMPLOYED	197 530	7 086	21 847	15 981	5 378	8 989 5 434
UNEMPLOYED	188 236	6 907	20 797	15 389	5 130	8 590 5 024
PERCENT OF CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	9 294	179	1 050	592	248	399 410
NOT IN LABOR FORCE	4.7	2.5	4.8	3.7	4.6	4.4 7.5
FEMALES 16 YEARS AND OVER	164 964	5 988	16 711	10 827	4 604	7 945 5 932
FEMALES 16 YEARS AND OVER						
WITH OWN CHILDREN UNDER 6 YEARS	362 857	13 074	38 568	26 813	10 214	16 934 11 366
IN LABOR FORCE	54 011	1 531	5 077	3 990	1 748	2 502 1 423
WITH OWN CHILDREN 6 TO 17 YEARS ONLY	26 858	845	2 770	2 086	753	1 339 665
IN LABOR FORCE	72 107	2 233	6 525	5 296	1 724	3 270 2 065
UNEMPLOYED	50 486	1 669	4 570	4 009	1 200	2 347 1 427
CLASS OF WORKER, OCCUPATION, AND INDUSTRY						
EMPLOYED PERSONS 16 YEARS AND OVER	432 622	14 789	44 584	34 831	10 666	19 677 11 862
PRIVATE WAGE AND SALARY WORKERS	334 212	9 999	36 753	29 925	7 557	14 472 8 025
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT WORKERS	15 542	412	1 640	1 078	1 351	367 256
STATE GOVERNMENT WORKERS	18 211	2 384	972	356	321	1 343 349
LOCAL GOVERNMENT WORKERS	33 229	1 143	3 204	2 133	839	1 615 1 307
SELF-EMPLOYED WORKERS	29 251	793	1 830	1 282	574	1 764 1 794
UNPAID FAMILY WORKERS	2 177	58	185	57	24	116 131
EMPLOYED PERSONS 16 YEARS AND OVER	432 622	14 789	44 584	34 831	10 666	19 677 11 862
MANAGERIAL AND PROFESSIONAL SPECIALTY OCCUPATIONS	99 314	3 864	8 407	8 319	2 127	4 162 2 925
EXECUTIVE, ADMINISTRATIVE, AND MANAGERIAL OCCUPATIONS	43 101	1 650	3 855	3 946	786	1 872 1 458
PROFESSIONAL SPECIALTY OCCUPATIONS	56 213	2 214	4 552	4 373	1 341	2 290 1 467
TECHNICAL, SALES, AND ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT OCCUPATIONS	125 996	5 040	14 645	11 337	3 409	5 089 3 205
TECHNICIANS AND RELATED SUPPORT OCCUPATIONS	14 858	497	1 145	1 738	469	413 275
SALES OCCUPATIONS	41 727	1 296	4 419	3 397	1 130	1 950 1 426
ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT OCCUPATIONS, INCLUDING CLERICAL	69 411	3 247	9 081	6 202	1 810	2 726 1 504
SERVICE OCCUPATIONS	49 880	1 925	5 678	3 467	1 549	2 725 1 698
PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD OCCUPATIONS	1 768	70	78	102	62	80 105
PROTECTIVE SERVICE OCCUPATIONS	4 995	245	662	426	152	273 124
SERVICE OCCUPATIONS, EXCEPT PROTECTIVE AND HOUSEHOLD	43 117	1 610	4 938	2 939	1 335	2 372 1 469
FARMING, FORESTRY, AND FISHING OCCUPATIONS	6 682	132	161	182	108	283 283
PRECISION PRODUCTION, CRAFT, AND REPAIR OCCUPATIONS	62 747	1 574	5 859	4 574	1 392	3 181 1 832
OPERATORS, FABRICATORS, AND LABORERS	88 003	2 254	9 834	6 952	2 081	4 237 1 919
MACHINE OPERATORS, ASSEMBLERS, AND INSPECTORS	55 485	1 383	6 289	4 777	1 128	2 780 890
TRANSPORTATION AND MATERIAL MOVING OCCUPATIONS	15 418	371	1 672	968	331	648 525
HANDLERS, EQUIPMENT CLEANERS, HELPERS, AND LABORERS	17 100	500	1 873	1 207	622	809 504
EMPLOYED PERSONS 16 YEARS AND OVER	432 622	14 789	44 584	34 831	10 666	19 677 11 862
AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY, FISHERIES, AND MINING	6 196	159	110	172	103	280 216
CONSTRUCTION	26 137	722	2 313	1 223	596	1 628 1 190
MANUFACTURING	137 952	2 906	12 531	15 960	2 892	5 572 2 078
NONDURABLE GOODS	46 280	1 248	5 757	4 516	464	1 602 696
DURABLE GOODS	91 672	1 658	6 774	11 444	2 428	3 970 1 382
TRANSPORTATION	12 849	268	1 586	908	406	471 328
COMMUNICATIONS AND OTHER PUBLIC UTILITIES	10 397	427	1 797	449	261	657 219
WHOLESALE TRADE	14 424	397	2 059	1 183	263	543 368
RETAIL TRADE	68 551	2 040	7 536	4 826	2 270	3 365 2 653
FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE BUSINESS AND REPAIR SERVICES	23 573	1 239	3 725	1 554	579	1 060 739
PERSONAL, ENTERTAINMENT, AND RECREATION SERVICES	14 039	362	1 676	1 082	341	531 379
PROFESSIONAL AND RELATED SERVICES	15 699	505	1 295	956	475	785 527
HEALTH SERVICES	85 149	3 879	8 064	5 013	1 948	3 952 2 353
EDUCATIONAL SERVICES	30 473	1 652	3 385	2 013	655	1 740 739
OTHER PROFESSIONAL AND RELATED SERVICES	39 231	1 361	2 873	2 016	843	1 549 1 031
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION	15 445	866	1 806	984	450	663 583
LABOR FORCE STATUS IN 1979	17 656	1 885	1 892	1 505	532	833 412
PERSONS 16 YEARS AND OVER, IN LABOR FORCE IN 1979	508 112	16 807	50 755	38 825	15 220	23 043 14 493
WORKED IN 1979	504 356	16 718	50 413	38 532	15 079	22 902 14 368
50 TO 52 WEEKS	308 176	10 826	32 287	25 901	9 288	14 007 7 956
40 TO 49 WEEKS	63 281	1 902	6 809	4 564	1 849	2 997 2 094
1 TO 39 WEEKS	132 899	3 990	11 317	8 067	3 942	5 898 4 318
USUALLY WORKED 35 OR MORE HOURS PER WEEK	394 489	13 137	40 012	30 597	11 592	18 135 10 916
50 TO 52 WEEKS	274 126	9 696	28 583	23 230	8 237	12 437 6 842
WITH UNEMPLOYMENT IN 1979	79 409	2 473	8 257	5 279	2 723	3 665 2 451
UNEMPLOYED 15 OR MORE WEEKS	21 603	630	2 131	1 333	686	1 156 913
MEAN WEEKS OF UNEMPLOYMENT	11.6	10.4	11.5	10.9	10.7	12.7 14.7
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1979						
FAMILIES	239 647	7 456	23 414	17 671	6 489	11 383 7 826
NO WORKERS	24 732	803	2 730	1 530	672	1 362 1 289
1 WORKER	69 798	2 121	6 510	5 151	1 939	3 245 2 475
2 OR MORE WORKERS	145 117	4 532	14 174	10 990	3 878	6 776 4 062

TABLE P-3. LABOR FORCE CHARACTERISTICS: 1980-CONTINUED

(DATA ARE ESTIMATES BASED ON A SAMPLE. FOR DEFINITIONS OF TERMS, SEE APPENDIXES A AND B.)

THE STATE PLACES OF 25,000 OR MORE TOWNS/TOWNSHIPS OF 25,000 OR MORE COUNTIES	COUNTIES-CONTINUED							
	CHESHIRE	COOS	GRAFTON	HILLSBOROUGH	MERRIMACK	ROCKINGHAM	STRAFFORD	SULLIVAN
LABOR FORCE STATUS								
PERSONS 16 YEARS AND OVER	47 601	26 662	51 620	206 109	74 958	141 508	66 143	27 175
LABOR FORCE	30 401	15 515	31 810	141 325	48 920	98 048	41 934	17 290
PERCENT OF PERSONS 16 YEARS AND OVER	63.9	58.2	61.6	68.6	65.3	69.3	63.4	63.6
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	30 371	15 506	31 773	140 972	48 875	94 853	41 323	17 260
EMPLOYED	29 059	13 813	29 804	135 226	46 810	90 760	39 106	16 505
UNEMPLOYED	1 312	1 693	1 969	5 746	2 065	4 093	2 217	755
PERCENT OF CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	4.3	10.9	6.2	4.1	4.2	4.3	5.4	4.4
NOT IN LABOR FORCE	17 200	11 147	19 810	64 784	26 038	43 460	24 209	9 885
FEEMALES 16 YEARS AND OVER								
LABOR FORCE	25 174	14 007	26 225	108 321	39 670	72 118	34 804	14 238
PERCENT OF FEEMALES 16 YEARS AND OVER	13 439	6 316	13 952	61 711	21 793	40 661	18 213	7 385
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	53.4	45.1	53.2	57.0	54.9	56.4	52.3	51.9
EMPLOYED	13 432	6 316	13 950	61 696	21 793	40 384	18 157	7 379
UNEMPLOYED	12 807	5 589	13 084	59 199	21 054	38 728	17 153	7 038
PERCENT OF CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	625	757	866	2 497	739	1 856	1 004	341
NOT IN LABOR FORCE	4.7	12.0	6.2	4.0	3.4	4.1	5.5	4.6
FEEMALES 16 YEARS AND OVER	11 735	7 691	12 273	46 610	17 877	31 457	16 591	6 853
WITH OWN CHILDREN UNDER 6 YEARS								
LABOR FORCE	25 174	14 007	26 225	108 321	39 670	72 118	34 804	14 238
IN LABOR FORCE	3 352	2 006	3 430	16 857	5 643	12 062	4 562	2 174
WITH OWN CHILDREN 6 TO 17 YEARS ONLY	1 755	941	1 935	8 346	2 961	5 511	2 288	1 117
IN LABOR FORCE	4 760	2 816	4 610	22 226	7 570	15 657	6 432	2 701
IN LABOR FORCE	3 398	1 685	3 325	15 735	5 612	10 715	4 370	1 872
CLASS OF WORKER, OCCUPATION, AND INDUSTRY								
EMPLOYED PERSONS 16 YEARS AND OVER	29 059	13 813	29 804	135 226	46 810	90 760	39 106	16 505
PRIVATE WAGE AND SALARY WORKERS	23 271	10 338	21 986	111 919	33 318	70 471	27 419	12 993
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT WORKERS	319	274	910	3 951	1 150	4 772	3 142	401
STATE GOVERNMENT WORKERS	1 168	495	1 584	2 285	4 971	2 282	3 421	313
LOCAL GOVERNMENT WORKERS	2 159	1 351	2 425	9 242	3 661	7 169	2 909	1 391
SELF-EMPLOYED WORKERS	2 015	1 206	2 731	7 292	3 468	5 593	2 064	1 324
UNPAID FAMILY WORKERS	127	149	168	537	242	473	151	83
EMPLOYED PERSONS 16 YEARS AND OVER	29 059	13 813	29 804	135 226	46 810	90 760	39 106	16 505
MANAGERIAL AND PROFESSIONAL SPECIALTY OCCUPATIONS	5 957	2 365	7 658	31 768	11 370	22 089	8 052	2 968
EXECUTIVE, ADMINISTRATIVE, AND MANAGERIAL OCCUPATIONS	2 462	955	3 049	14 506	4 941	9 625	2 961	1 262
PROFESSIONAL SPECIALTY OCCUPATIONS	3 495	1 400	4 609	17 262	6 429	12 464	5 091	1 706
TECHNICAL, SALES, AND ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT OCCUPATIONS	8 278	3 023	7 873	42 630	13 976	27 325	10 762	3 835
TECHNICIANS AND RELATED SUPPORT OCCUPATIONS	766	328	1 189	5 146	1 323	3 795	1 338	285
SALES OCCUPATIONS	2 739	1 190	2 543	13 280	4 104	9 383	3 615	1 497
ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT OCCUPATIONS, INCLUDING CLERICAL	4 773	1 505	4 141	24 204	8 549	14 147	5 809	2 053
SERVICE OCCUPATIONS	3 316	1 772	4 543	14 292	5 607	9 854	4 256	1 817
PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD OCCUPATIONS	187	41	211	328	204	361	116	135
PROTECTIVE SERVICE OCCUPATIONS	263	168	354	1 579	590	1 144	360	140
SERVICE OCCUPATIONS, EXCEPT PROTECTIVE AND HOUSEHOLD	2 866	1 563	3 978	12 385	4 813	8 349	3 780	1 542
FARMING, FORESTRY, AND FISHING OCCUPATIONS	594	570	859	1 114	850	1 129	538	462
PRECISION PRODUCTION, CRAFT, AND REPAIR OCCUPATIONS	4 460	2 139	3 675	18 288	6 408	13 742	6 323	2 699
OPERATORS, FABRICATORS, AND LABORERS	6 454	3 944	5 196	27 134	8 599	16 621	9 175	4 724
MACHINE OPERATORS, ASSEMBLERS, AND INSPECTORS	4 409	2 213	3 010	17 504	5 351	9 628	6 340	3 360
TRANSPORTATION AND MATERIAL MOVING OCCUPATIONS	928	807	1 118	4 636	1 645	3 348	1 053	710
HANDLERS, EQUIPMENT CLEANERS, HELPERS, AND LABORERS	1 117	924	1 068	4 994	1 603	3 645	1 782	654
EMPLOYED PERSONS 16 YEARS AND OVER	29 059	13 813	29 804	135 226	46 810	90 760	39 106	16 505
AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY, FISHERIES, AND MINING	599	388	650	1 143	868	1 141	551	360
CONSTRUCTION	1 761	694	1 898	7 128	3 074	5 920	1 821	1 023
MANUFACTURING	9 992	5 060	5 926	48 006	11 396	28 570	14 836	6 516
NONDURABLE GOODS	2 912	3 856	2 075	15 637	4 273	7 244	5 415	2 570
DURABLE GOODS	7 080	1 204	3 851	32 369	7 123	21 326	9 421	3 946
TRANSPORTATION	683	443	829	4 368	1 072	3 415	800	440
COMMUNICATIONS AND OTHER PUBLIC UTILITIES	447	295	582	3 571	1 281	2 326	811	208
WHOLESALE TRADE	825	400	684	5 286	1 531	3 425	916	446
RETAIL TRADE	4 372	2 082	4 876	20 765	6 502	15 167	6 254	2 515
FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE	1 988	399	1 171	8 225	3 264	4 573	1 497	657
BUSINESS AND REPAIR SERVICES	853	289	965	4 920	1 341	3 350	917	494
PERSONAL, ENTERTAINMENT, AND RECREATION SERVICES	1 088	712	1 937	3 824	1 492	3 373	1 097	464
PROFESSIONAL AND RELATED SERVICES	5 940	2 538	9 236	22 919	11 015	15 885	8 378	2 933
HEALTH SERVICES	1 880	1 220	2 835	8 711	4 491	5 409	2 178	1 270
EDUCATIONAL SERVICES	3 084	955	5 341	9 210	4 317	7 447	5 128	1 169
OTHER PROFESSIONAL AND RELATED SERVICES	976	363	1 060	4 998	2 207	3 029	1 072	494
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION	511	513	1 050	5 071	3 974	3 615	1 228	449
LABOR FORCE STATUS IN 1979								
PERSONS 16 YEARS AND OVER, IN LABOR FORCE IN 1979	34 439	17 123	38 171	152 674	54 511	105 536	49 115	19 007
WORKED IN 1979	34 218	16 888	37 862	151 707	54 127	104 733	48 712	18 839
50 TO 52 WEEKS	20 344	9 801	19 412	98 306	33 319	66 564	26 768	11 699
40 TO 49 WEEKS	4 139	2 116	4 805	18 732	6 507	12 966	6 519	2 406
1 TO 39 WEEKS	9 735	4 971	13 645	34 669	14 301	25 203	15 425	4 734
USUALLY WORKED 35 OR MORE HOURS PER WEEK	26 503	13 407	28 864	119 554	42 848	81 706	37 530	15 026
50 TO 52 WEEKS	17 978	8 649	17 169	87 648	30 061	59 184	23 707	10 451
WITH UNEMPLOYMENT IN 1979	5 119	3 716	6 769	21 445	8 468	16 236	8 723	2 817
UNEMPLOYED 15 OR MORE WEEKS	1 261	1 723	1 909	5 431	2 121	4 320	1 950	819
MEAN WEEKS OF UNEMPLOYMENT	11.0	18.1	11.7	11.1	10.6	11.7	9.8	12.5
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1979								
FAMILIES	16 127	9 635	16 231	71 608	25 454	50 500	21 095	9 788
NO WORKERS	1 867	1 437	1 793	6 447	2 592	4 651	2 142	1 152
1 WORKER	4 674	3 037	4 661	20 587	7 185	14 626	6 213	3 095
2 OR MORE WORKERS	9 586	5 161	9 777	44 574	15 677	31 223	12 740	5 541

TABLE P-4. INCOME AND POVERTY STATUS IN 1979: 1980

(DATA ARE ESTIMATES BASED ON A SAMPLE. FOR DEFINITIONS OF TERMS, SEE APPENDIXES A AND B)

THE STATE PLACES OF 25,000 OR MORE TOWNS/TOWNSHIPS OF 25,000 OR MORE COUNTIES	PLACES OF 25,000 OR MORE					COUNTIES	
	THE STATE	CONCORD CITY	MANCHESTER CITY	NASHUA CITY	PORTSMOUTH CITY	BELKNAP	CARROLL
INCOME IN 1979							
HOUSEHOLDS	323 482	11 450	34 377	24 544	9 439	15 540	11 077
LESS THAN \$5,000	34 165	1 319	4 646	2 084	1 070	1 937	1 504
\$5,000 TO \$7,499	24 231	861	3 061	1 618	759	1 302	1 128
\$7,500 TO \$9,999	26 635	1 217	3 198	1 725	1 117	1 354	1 175
\$10,000 TO \$14,999	53 941	1 957	5 528	3 530	1 971	3 055	2 340
\$15,000 TO \$19,999	53 415	2 025	5 567	3 847	1 564	2 569	1 819
\$20,000 TO \$24,999	44 592	1 398	4 546	3 408	1 155	1 973	1 221
\$25,000 TO \$34,999	52 038	1 618	4 901	4 972	1 206	2 137	1 088
\$35,000 TO \$49,999	23 594	749	2 014	2 351	394	757	416
\$50,000 OR MORE	10 871	306	916	1 009	203	456	386
MEAN	17 013	15 933	15 608	19 285	14 426	15 225	13 561
MEAN	19 546	18 285	17 914	21 553	16 841	17 822	16 736
FAMILIES	239 647	7 456	23 414	17 671	6 489	11 383	7 826
LESS THAN \$5,000	11 595	311	1 298	720	364	693	544
\$5,000 TO \$7,499	12 735	370	1 520	798	334	680	596
\$7,500 TO \$9,999	16 022	511	1 599	1 100	714	808	720
\$10,000 TO \$14,999	38 398	1 154	3 606	2 287	1 344	2 297	1 842
\$15,000 TO \$19,999	43 372	1 482	4 303	2 769	1 199	2 143	1 463
\$20,000 TO \$24,999	39 202	1 259	3 975	2 772	961	1 701	1 023
\$25,000 TO \$34,999	47 126	1 444	4 501	4 275	1 032	1 959	982
\$35,000 TO \$49,999	21 439	655	1 805	2 070	363	693	343
\$50,000 OR MORE	9 758	270	807	880	178	409	313
MEAN	19 724	19 676	19 223	22 003	17 270	17 824	15 597
MEAN	22 138	22 025	21 268	24 048	19 159	20 273	18 786
UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS 15 YEARS AND OVER	131 051	5 605	15 085	9 581	5 232	5 419	4 098
LESS THAN \$5,000	20 720	657	1 730	823	441	455	329
\$5,000 TO \$7,499	11 174	387	1 393	435	345	354	325
\$7,500 TO \$9,999	23 090	920	2 857	1 326	846	1 142	815
\$10,000 TO \$14,999	23 039	1 071	2 837	1 601	1 546	1 102	932
\$15,000 TO \$19,999	13 173	825	1 855	951	640	690	496
\$20,000 TO \$24,999	21 674	1 032	2 677	2 087	846	1 022	585
\$25,000 TO \$34,999	13 721	581	1 324	1 709	443	507	409
\$35,000 TO \$49,999	3 891	120	365	585	109	112	157
\$50,000 OR MORE	569	12	47	64	16	35	50
MEAN	6 314	7 328	6 655	9 257	6 741	6 932	6 905
MEAN	8 189	8 295	8 038	11 051	8 189	8 613	9 373
PER CAPITA INCOME	6 968	7 119	6 841	7 844	6 416	6 553	6 659
PER CAPITA INCOME, NONINSTITUTIONAL PERSONS	7 013	7 313	6 900	7 871	6 445	6 671	6 689
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1979 BY WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1979							
NO WORKERS	11 256	11 270	9 737	10 543	10 746	10 472	15 261
1 WORKER	18 737	19 104	17 024	19 572	15 157	17 482	16 460
2 OR MORE WORKERS	25 628	25 298	25 439	28 026	22 618	23 579	21 323
POVERTY STATUS IN 1979							
ALL INCOME LEVELS IN 1979							
FAMILIES	239 647	7 456	23 414	17 671	6 489	11 383	7 826
WITH RELATED CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS	130 458	3 886	12 042	9 638	3 652	5 963	3 637
WITH RELATED CHILDREN 5 TO 17 YEARS	104 017	3 118	9 306	7 820	2 677	4 715	2 844
FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER, NO HUSBAND PRESENT	26 594	1 041	3 650	2 303	1 073	1 218	751
WITH RELATED CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS	17 338	671	2 190	1 513	709	816	512
WITH RELATED CHILDREN UNDER 6 YEARS	5 762	205	842	513	284	310	151
HOUSEHOLDER 65 YEARS AND OVER	33 869	1 282	3 592	2 042	771	1 905	1 664
UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS FOR WHOM POVERTY STATUS IS DETERMINED	113 377	5 398	14 266	9 018	4 087	5 419	4 098
65 YEARS AND OVER	31 333	1 527	4 156	2 050	957	1 776	1 336
PERSONS FOR WHOM POVERTY STATUS IS DETERMINED	891 649	28 632	88 936	66 808	24 825	41 749	27 715
RELATED CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS	254 262	7 231	22 802	19 242	6 904	11 582	6 938
RELATED CHILDREN 5 TO 17 YEARS	192 449	5 439	17 033	14 608	4 890	8 628	5 268
60 YEARS AND OVER	136 515	5 372	16 201	9 068	3 457	7 435	6 010
65 YEARS AND OVER	96 598	3 927	11 456	6 113	2 537	5 255	4 407
INCOME IN 1979 BELOW POVERTY LEVEL							
FAMILIES	14 715	383	1 765	949	443	875	683
PERCENT BELOW POVERTY LEVEL	6.1	5.1	7.5	5.4	6.8	7.7	8.7
WITH RELATED CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS	11 024	315	1 410	731	371	506	363
WITH RELATED CHILDREN 5 TO 17 YEARS	8 513	213	1 066	519	291	502	203
FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER, NO HUSBAND PRESENT	6 538	156	987	507	304	364	197
WITH RELATED CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS	6 004	149	933	468	286	338	197
WITH RELATED CHILDREN UNDER 6 YEARS	3 110	83	498	251	197	197	89
HOUSEHOLDER 65 YEARS AND OVER	1 647	43	206	74	35	103	89
UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS FOR WHOM POVERTY STATUS IS DETERMINED	26 382	1 272	3 448	1 258	899	1 147	942
PERCENT BELOW POVERTY LEVEL	23.3	23.6	24.2	13.9	22.0	21.2	23.0
65 YEARS AND OVER	8 809	451	1 461	491	189	485	350
PERSONS FOR WHOM POVERTY STATUS IS DETERMINED	75 361	2 570	9 281	4 322	2 307	4 118	3 279
PERCENT BELOW POVERTY LEVEL	8.5	9.0	10.4	6.5	9.3	9.9	11.8
RELATED CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS	23 981	646	2 998	1 581	776	1 475	1 100
RELATED CHILDREN 5 TO 17 YEARS	17 130	423	2 143	1 067	514	1 029	771
60 YEARS AND OVER	14 635	552	2 210	899	303	867	626
65 YEARS AND OVER	11 856	521	1 852	652	275	668	521
INCOME IN 1979 BELOW SPECIFIED POVERTY LEVEL							
PERCENT OF PERSONS FOR WHOM POVERTY STATUS IS DETERMINED:							
BELOW 75 PERCENT OF POVERTY LEVEL	5.3	4.8	6.4	4.3	6.1	5.6	7.4
BELOW 125 PERCENT OF POVERTY LEVEL	12.5	12.8	14.4	10.0	16.4	14.7	17.5
BELOW 150 PERCENT OF POVERTY LEVEL	17.0	17.0	18.7	14.0	23.9	20.3	23.7
BELOW 200 PERCENT OF POVERTY LEVEL	28.0	28.2	29.7	23.7	36.4	32.2	38.5

TABLE P-4. INCOME AND POVERTY STATUS IN 1979: 1980-CONTINUED

(DATA ARE ESTIMATES BASED ON A SAMPLE. FOR DEFINITIONS OF TERMS, SEE APPENDIXES A AND B.)

THE STATE
PLACES OF 25,000 OR MORE
TOWNS/TOWNSHIPS OF 25,000 OR MORE
COUNTIES

INCOME IN 1979

COUNTIES-CONTINUED								
	CHESHIRE	COOS	GRAFTON	HILLSBOROUGH	MERRIMACK	ROCKINGHAM	STRAFFORD	SULLIVAN
HOUSEHOLDS.	21 805	12 967	23 339	95 693	34 698	65 993	29 069	13 301
LESS THAN \$5,000.	2 460	2 097	2 966	8 871	3 426	5 619	3 702	1 583
\$5,000 TO \$7,499.	1 816	1 268	2 291	6 407	2 478	3 928	2 318	1 295
\$7,500 TO \$9,999.	1 868	1 260	2 234	7 280	3 152	4 745	2 333	1 234
\$10,000 TO \$14,999.	3 915	2 432	4 565	13 973	6 178	10 097	5 008	2 378
\$15,000 TO \$19,999.	3 868	2 260	3 922	15 051	6 022	10 677	4 873	2 354
\$20,000 TO \$24,999.	3 063	1 658	2 794	13 473	4 823	9 832	3 991	1 764
\$25,000 TO \$34,999.	3 107	1 301	2 592	17 856	5 311	12 615	4 227	1 804
\$35,000 TO \$49,999.	1 138	493	1 207	8 797	2 222	5 982	2 018	564
\$50,000 OR MORE.	570	198	768	3 985	1 086	2 498	599	325
MEDIAN.	16 037	13 699	14 523	18 689	16 717	18 993	16 118	15 304
MEAN.	18 365	15 521	17 501	21 147	19 208	21 196	18 116	17 643
FAMILIES.	16 127	9 635	16 231	71 608	25 454	50 500	21 095	9 788
LESS THAN \$5,000.	864	712	858	2 959	1 054	2 211	1 116	584
\$5,000 TO \$7,499.	964	760	1 120	3 320	1 297	2 092	1 212	694
\$7,500 TO \$9,999.	1 083	837	1 283	4 177	1 856	3 018	1 415	825
\$10,000 TO \$14,999.	2 835	1 907	3 287	9 665	4 221	7 051	3 575	1 718
\$15,000 TO \$19,999.	3 287	2 041	3 200	11 775	4 880	8 576	4 059	1 948
\$20,000 TO \$24,999.	2 754	1 528	2 463	11 807	4 273	8 568	3 536	1 549
\$25,000 TO \$34,999.	2 819	1 234	2 310	16 170	4 862	11 301	3 807	1 682
\$35,000 TO \$49,999.	1 006	445	1 036	8 105	2 037	5 412	1 865	497
\$50,000 OR MORE.	515	171	674	3 630	974	2 271	510	291
MEDIAN.	18 496	16 440	17 288	21 483	19 395	21 181	18 899	17 419
MEAN.	20 766	17 797	20 337	23 920	21 943	23 458	20 819	20 010
UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS 15 YEARS AND OVER.	10 063	4 001	14 531	35 097	14 274	22 348	16 444	4 776
LESS THAN \$2,000.	2 122	410	3 902	4 298	2 511	1 802	4 442	499
\$2,000 TO \$2,999.	1 088	431	1 661	2 511	1 006	1 201	2 286	311
\$3,000 TO \$4,999.	1 784	1 016	2 803	5 654	2 151	3 417	3 262	1 046
\$5,000 TO \$7,999.	1 655	731	2 260	6 161	2 448	4 383	2 286	1 081
\$8,000 TO \$9,999.	983	411	980	4 021	1 759	2 386	981	466
\$10,000 TO \$14,999.	1 489	613	1 691	6 549	2 615	4 398	1 860	852
\$15,000 TO \$24,999.	717	308	904	4 356	1 443	3 661	952	464
\$25,000 TO \$49,999.	187	66	279	1 377	295	989	348	81
\$50,000 OR MORE.	38	15	51	170	46	111	27	26
MEDIAN.	5 062	5 533	4 021	7 490	6 671	8 296	3 735	6 575
MEAN.	7 076	7 490	6 206	9 132	7 968	10 095	5 950	8 171
PER CAPITA INCOME.	6 580	5 746	6 403	7 390	6 920	7 445	6 309	6 522
PER CAPITA INCOME, NONINSTITUTIONAL PERSONS.	6 608	5 789	6 440	7 430	7 009	7 472	6 347	6 564
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1979 BY WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1979								
NO WORKERS.	11 841	9 066	12 662	10 888	11 896	11 112	9 957	10 919
1 WORKER.	17 496	16 022	17 641	20 270	18 196	19 898	17 591	15 938
2 OR MORE WORKERS.	24 099	21 272	23 030	27 490	25 321	26 965	24 219	24 175
POVERTY STATUS IN 1979								
ALL INCOME LEVELS IN 1979								
FAMILIES.	16 127	9 635	16 231	71 608	25 454	50 500	21 095	9 788
WITH RELATED CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS.	8 337	4 955	8 391	40 252	13 773	28 582	11 509	5 059
WITH RELATED CHILDREN 5 TO 17 YEARS.	6 714	4 067	6 605	32 297	10 859	22 688	9 136	4 092
FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER, NO HUSBAND PRESENT.	1 832	1 063	1 782	8 252	3 009	5 050	2 553	1 084
WITH RELATED CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS.	1 219	645	1 196	5 195	1 963	3 405	1 562	725
WITH RELATED CHILDREN UNDER 6 YEARS.	354	222	437	1 758	679	960	602	289
HOUSEHOLDER 65 YEARS AND OVER.	2 615	1 698	2 659	8 851	3 919	6 128	2 826	1 604
UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS FOR WHOM POVERTY STATUS IS DETERMINED.	8 016	3 985	9 862	32 215	12 482	21 008	11 516	4 776
65 YEARS AND OVER.	2 448	1 555	2 643	8 496	3 694	4 920	2 825	1 640
PERSONS FOR WHOM POVERTY STATUS IS DETERMINED.	59 290	34 684	60 351	270 936	94 091	187 603	79 584	35 646
RELATED CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS.	16 331	9 752	15 890	79 969	26 360	55 436	21 956	10 048
RELATED CHILDREN 5 TO 17 YEARS.	12 386	7 387	11 940	60 787	19 871	42 010	16 574	7 598
60 YEARS AND OVER.	10 474	6 590	10 471	37 793	15 431	24 262	11 597	6 452
65 YEARS AND OVER.	7 388	4 649	7 722	26 348	11 107	16 960	8 231	4 531
INCOME IN 1979 BELOW POVERTY LEVEL								
FAMILIES.	1 136	882	1 116	3 903	1 398	2 570	1 391	761
PERCENT BELOW POVERTY LEVEL.	7.0	9.2	6.9	5.5	5.5	5.1	6.6	7.8
WITH RELATED CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS.	782	628	821	3 057	1 104	1 859	1 045	601
WITH RELATED CHILDREN 5 TO 17 YEARS.	571	532	610	2 343	847	1 462	763	520
FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER, NO HUSBAND PRESENT.	470	353	456	1 881	551	1 190	701	369
WITH RELATED CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS.	403	328	395	1 767	522	1 099	612	343
WITH RELATED CHILDREN UNDER 6 YEARS.	207	165	212	905	283	514	347	183
HOUSEHOLDER 65 YEARS AND OVER.	163	96	132	384	116	340	142	82
UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS FOR WHOM POVERTY STATUS IS DETERMINED.	2 143	1 121	2 973	6 335	2 770	4 017	3 784	1 150
PERCENT BELOW POVERTY LEVEL.	26.7	28.1	30.1	19.7	22.2	19.1	32.9	24.1
65 YEARS AND OVER.	695	489	757	2 468	1 033	1 162	957	413
PERSONS FOR WHOM POVERTY STATUS IS DETERMINED.	5 912	4 073	6 711	19 394	7 562	12 316	8 243	3 753
PERCENT BELOW POVERTY LEVEL.	10.0	11.7	11.1	7.2	8.0	6.6	10.4	10.5
RELATED CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS.	1 748	1 387	1 790	6 582	2 392	3 988	2 131	1 388
RELATED CHILDREN 5 TO 17 YEARS.	1 138	1 032	1 298	4 728	1 678	2 968	1 429	1 059
60 YEARS AND OVER.	1 213	893	1 213	4 005	1 468	2 235	1 462	653
65 YEARS AND OVER.	992	663	974	3 232	1 259	1 805	1 184	558
INCOME IN 1979 BELOW SPECIFIED POVERTY LEVEL								
PERCENT OF PERSONS FOR WHOM POVERTY STATUS IS DETERMINED:								
BELOW 75 PERCENT OF POVERTY LEVEL.	6.4	7.4	6.8	4.6	4.8	4.3	6.4	6.6
BELOW 125 PERCENT OF POVERTY LEVEL.	14.2	18.0	15.9	10.6	11.5	10.1	14.8	15.8
BELOW 150 PERCENT OF POVERTY LEVEL.	18.5	23.3	22.0	14.5	16.0	14.1	19.7	21.1
BELOW 200 PERCENT OF POVERTY LEVEL.	30.1	37.1	36.2	24.4	28.0	23.8	30.8	32.8

TABLE P-5. GENERAL, SOCIAL, AND ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS BY RACE AND SPANISH ORIGIN: 1980

(DATA ARE ESTIMATES BASED ON A SAMPLE. FOR DEFINITIONS OF TERMS, SEE APPENDIXES A AND B.)

	RACE					SPANISH ORIGIN	RACE					SPANISH ORIGIN
	WHITE	BLACK	AMERICAN INDIAN, ESKIMO, AND ALEUT	ASIAN AND PACIFIC ISLANDER			WHITE	BLACK	AMERICAN INDIAN, ESKIMO, AND ALEUT	ASIAN AND PACIFIC ISLANDER		
	THE STATE						CONCORD CITY					
TOTAL PERSONS.	910 551	4 324	1 385	3 364	5 248		30 088	154	12	71		199
FEMALE	467 271	1 954	591	1 959	2 455		16 034	84	...	46		99
UNDER 5 YEARS.	61 416	433	122	391	570		1 766	22	...	5		59
5 TO 14 YEARS.	142 950	815	196	584	1 084		4 064	58	...	5		31
15 TO 59 YEARS.	563 602	2 780	997	2 192	3 198		18 107	74	...	42		98
60 TO 64 YEARS.	40 017	101	8	64	117		1 497	-	...	-		-
65 YEARS AND OVER.	102 566	195	62	133	279		4 654	-	...	19		11
FAMILIES	237 524	936	367	587	1 111		7 386	30	...	10		36
WITH OWN CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS	125 655	658	202	374	756		3 717	25	...	6		31
MARRIED-COUPLE FAMILIES.	203 965	740	318	482	907		6 091	25	...	10		29
YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED AND LABOR FORCE STATUS												
PERSONS 25 YEARS OLD AND OVER.	537 069	1 929	708	1 846	2 433		19 113	29	...	46		85
ELEMENTARY (0 TO 8 YEARS).	78 796	208	178	225	516		2 153	-	...	-		25
HIGH SCHOOL: 1 TO 3 YEARS	70 389	185	120	149	340		2 296	-	...	4		18
4 YEARS.	199 852	730	183	539	721		7 359	19	...	26		-
COLLEGE: 1 TO 3 YEARS	90 668	369	125	243	457		3 193	10	...	-		19
4 OR MORE YEARS.	97 364	437	102	690	399		4 102	-	...	16		23
PERSONS 16 YEARS AND OVER.	689 261	2 985	1 056	2 373	3 483		23 773	74	...	61		109
LABOR FORCE.	453 930	2 168	719	1 552	2 370		15 206	42	...	27		68
EMPLOYED.	428 397	1 790	637	1 484	2 074		14 674	42	...	27		68
UNEMPLOYED.	21 570	95	59	61	185		516	-	...	-		-
FEMALES 16 YEARS AND OVER.	359 351	1 276	466	1 496	1 644		12 961	34	...	46		55
LABOR FORCE.	195 860	809	244	835	967		7 039	10	...	21		30
EMPLOYED.	186 333	745	234	786	915		6 860	10	...	21		30
UNEMPLOYED.	9 205	30	10	49	39		179	-	...	-		-
INCOME AND POVERTY STATUS IN 1979												
FAMILIES	237 524	936	367	587	1 111		7 386	30	...	10		36
LESS THAN \$5,000	11 394	84	28	51	82		306	5	...	-		7
\$5,000 TO \$9,999	28 468	106	83	46	182		863	5	...	-		18
\$10,000 TO \$14,999	38 031	155	85	90	203		1 140	9	...	-		5
\$15,000 TO \$19,999	43 005	157	73	86	164		1 459	11	...	-		-
\$20,000 TO \$24,999	38 966	99	28	80	162		1 249	-	...	10		-
\$25,000 TO \$34,999	46 742	205	52	117	215		1 444	-	...	-		6
\$35,000 TO \$49,999	21 228	112	12	81	74		655	-	...	-		-
\$50,000 OR MORE.	9 690	18	6	36	29		270	-	...	-		-
MEAN	19 741	18 867	14 387	21 767	18 013		19 754	...	...	...		...
MEAN	22 151	20 643	16 784	24 949	19 899		22 105	...	...	...		...
PERSONS, POVERTY STATUS DETERMINED	882 492	3 754	1 296	3 214	4 978		28 333	146	...	66		194
INCOME IN 1979 BELOW POVERTY LEVEL	73 852	638	275	319	805		2 490	43	...	19		59
	MANCHESTER CITY						NASHUA CITY					
TOTAL PERSONS.	89 906	322	134	321	1 109		66 448	936	39	346		742
FEMALE	47 920	160	74	150	584		34 433	419	25	191		326
UNDER 5 YEARS.	5 713	35	15	42	132		4 498	85	-	73		89
5 TO 14 YEARS.	12 403	51	12	72	299		10 654	248	-	38		159
15 TO 59 YEARS.	54 895	178	107	192	593		41 952	564	33	235		467
60 TO 64 YEARS.	4 732	26	-	10	20		2 944	16	-	-		-
65 YEARS AND OVER.	12 163	32	-	5	65		6 400	23	6	-		27
FAMILIES	23 187	72	22	80	230		17 348	213	7	76		162
WITH OWN CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS	11 621	47	16	67	178		9 264	168	-	39		117
MARRIED-COUPLE FAMILIES.	18 757	46	6	72	173		14 625	170	-	49		115
YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED AND LABOR FORCE STATUS												
PERSONS 25 YEARS OLD AND OVER.	54 114	174	44	176	487		39 077	463	25	199		348
ELEMENTARY (0 TO 8 YEARS).	13 451	39	5	25	184		5 733	31	6	11		93
HIGH SCHOOL: 1 TO 3 YEARS	7 417	36	8	7	82		5 123	57	7	8		27
4 YEARS.	18 676	45	-	78	107		14 465	172	7	28		138
COLLEGE: 1 TO 3 YEARS	7 381	43	25	18	45		6 694	83	5	35		69
4 OR MORE YEARS.	7 189	11	6	48	69		7 062	120	-	117		21
PERSONS 16 YEARS AND OVER.	70 212	230	107	207	655		50 011	584	39	235		494
LABOR FORCE.	46 673	151	76	156	446		35 474	469	26	195		359
EMPLOYED.	44 148	139	76	156	406		34 143	445	26	179		327
UNEMPLOYED.	2 438	12	-	-	40		1 214	24	-	16		26
FEMALES 16 YEARS AND OVER.	38 228	115	63	91	352		26 347	276	25	149		235
LABOR FORCE.	21 684	63	32	47	208		15 671	177	12	114		140
EMPLOYED.	20 636	51	32	47	195		15 091	169	12	105		136
UNEMPLOYED.	1 038	12	-	-	13		575	8	-	9		4
INCOME AND POVERTY STATUS IN 1979												
FAMILIES	23 187	72	22	80	230		17 348	213	7	76		162
LESS THAN \$5,000	1 261	16	10	-	15		695	11	-	-		13
\$5,000 TO \$9,999	3 078	12	-	13	44		1 874	17	7	-		23
\$10,000 TO \$14,999	3 567	10	-	19	24		2 255	32	-	-		26
\$15,000 TO \$19,999	4 245	19	12	18	29		2 745	18	-	6		11
\$20,000 TO \$24,999	3 942	15	-	11	68		2 725	15	-	19		27
\$25,000 TO \$34,999	4 495	-	-	6	27		4 161	75	-	39		52
\$35,000 TO \$49,999	1 792	-	-	13	12		2 019	45	-	6		10
\$50,000 OR MORE.	807	-	-	-	11		874	-	-	6		-
MEAN	19 294	...	...	...	20 174		21 922	26 467	...	...		21 250
MEAN	21 334	...	...	...	21 183		24 034	24 818	...	...		20 243
PERSONS, POVERTY STATUS DETERMINED	87 964	292	119	315	1 073		65 432	916	39	341		718
INCOME IN 1979 BELOW POVERTY LEVEL	8 971	89	47	10	240		4 138	137	13	7		177

1 PERSONS OF SPANISH ORIGIN MAY BE OF ANY RACE.

TABLE P-5. GENERAL, SOCIAL, AND ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS BY RACE AND SPANISH ORIGIN: 1980--CONTINUED

(DATA ARE ESTIMATES BASED ON A SAMPLE. FOR DEFINITIONS OF TERMS, SEE APPENDIXES A AND B)

THE STATE PLACES OF 25,000 OR MORE TOWNS/TOWNSHIPS OF 25,000 OR MORE COUNTIES	RACE				SPANISH ORIGIN ¹	RACE				SPANISH ORIGIN ¹
	WHITE	BLACK	AMERICAN INDIAN, ESKIMO, AND ALEUT	ASIAN AND PACIFIC ISLANDER		WHITE	BLACK	AMERICAN INDIAN, ESKIMO, AND ALEUT	ASIAN AND PACIFIC ISLANDER	
PORTSMOUTH CITY						BELKNAP COUNTY				
TOTAL PERSONS.	24 723	1 050	69	336	342	42 664	45	93	67	142
FEMALE	12 486	508	22	240	149	21 770	18	39	40	71
UNDER 5 YEARS.	1 836	128	16	59	45	2 962	18	-	12	19
5 TO 14 YEARS.	3 539	141	11	79	47	6 511	11	8	12	45
15 TO 59 YEARS.	15 806	709	42	190	250	25 326	10	81	36	65
60 TO 64 YEARS.	902	18	-	-	-	2 204	-	-	7	6
65 YEARS AND OVER.	2 640	54	-	8	-	5 661	6	4	-	7
FAMILIES	6 172	264	19	21	67	11 339	...	23	...	10
WITH OWN CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS	3 365	185	12	21	46	5 760	...	20	...	7
MARRIED-COUPLE FAMILIES.	4 952	176	19	10	60	9 723	...	21	...	8
YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED AND LABOR FORCE STATUS										
PERSONS 25 YEARS OLD AND OVER.	13 785	481	29	160	125	26 323	16	64	42	69
ELEMENTARY (0 TO 8 YEARS).	1 191	61	-	40	7	4 029	-	6	-	12
HIGH SCHOOL: 1 TO 3 YEARS.	1 986	23	11	31	12	3 827	-	20	-	2
4 YEARS.	5 505	250	13	53	57	9 632	14	20	30	28
COLLEGE: 1 TO 3 YEARS.	2 667	80	-	18	34	4 556	-	14	-	21
4 OR MORE YEARS.	2 436	67	5	18	15	4 279	2	4	12	6
PERSONS 16 YEARS AND OVER.	18 951	761	42	198	241	32 488	16	85	43	78
LABOR FORCE.	13 035	595	36	113	189	20 631	8	66	27	61
EMPLOYED	10 185	342	18	108	103	19 576	8	66	27	56
UNEMPLOYED	486	29	-	-	-	1 035	-	-	-	5
FEMALES 16 YEARS AND OVER.	9 644	354	11	178	98	16 883	2	31	18	45
LABOR FORCE.	5 266	221	5	98	53	8 957	-	23	9	34
EMPLOYED	4 830	184	5	98	46	8 558	-	23	9	34
UNEMPLOYED	244	4	-	-	-	399	-	-	-	-
INCOME AND POVERTY STATUS IN 1979										
FAMILIES	6 172	264	19	21	67	11 339	...	23	...	10
LESS THAN \$5,000	326	27	-	11	-	685	...	-	...	-
\$5,000 TO \$9,999	991	50	7	-	20	1 480	...	8	...	-
\$10,000 TO \$14,999	1 275	62	-	-	21	2 291	...	-	...	-
\$15,000 TO \$19,999	1 142	44	7	-	12	2 141	...	2	...	5
\$20,000 TO \$24,999	921	25	5	10	-	1 699	...	2	...	2
\$25,000 TO \$34,999	993	39	-	-	14	1 944	...	8	...	-
\$35,000 TO \$49,999	354	9	-	-	-	690	...	3	...	3
\$50,000 OR MORE.	170	8	-	-	-	409	...	-	...	-
MEDIAN	17 436	14 551	...	...	...	17 825	...	...	...	...
MEAN	19 300	16 875	...	...	...	20 283	...	...	...	...
PERSONS, POVERTY STATUS DETERMINED	23 472	919	63	331	297	41 540	39	88	67	142
INCOME IN 1979 BELOW POVERTY LEVEL	2 045	191	6	65	33	4 081	32	5	-	7
CARROLL COUNTY						CHESHIRE COUNTY				
TOTAL PERSONS.	27 839	12	40	30	102	61 817	92	91	92	187
FEMALE	14 295	...	18	28	47	32 127	39	24	69	73
UNDER 5 YEARS.	1 689	...	-	-	8	4 052	-	4	10	4
5 TO 14 YEARS.	3 799	...	4	3	9	9 232	18	34	17	21
15 TO 59 YEARS.	16 227	...	34	13	70	37 793	62	48	58	142
60 TO 64 YEARS.	1 607	...	-	-	2	3 093	2	3	2	-
65 YEARS AND OVER.	4 517	...	2	14	13	7 647	10	2	5	20
FAMILIES	7 813	...	8	3	22	16 058	19	35	15	54
WITH OWN CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS	3 513	...	8	3	8	8 041	7	10	15	29
MARRIED-COUPLE FAMILIES.	6 844	...	6	-	22	13 786	13	35	10	52
YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED AND LABOR FORCE STATUS										
PERSONS 25 YEARS OLD AND OVER.	18 318	...	32	22	62	36 553	46	52	55	88
ELEMENTARY (0 TO 8 YEARS).	1 857	...	3	-	7	5 375	15	13	11	27
HIGH SCHOOL: 1 TO 3 YEARS.	2 272	...	7	-	10	4 882	6	11	6	4
4 YEARS.	6 693	...	12	4	23	14 020	10	8	21	33
COLLEGE: 1 TO 3 YEARS.	3 697	...	10	13	12	5 697	3	6	7	9
4 OR MORE YEARS.	3 799	...	-	5	10	6 579	12	14	10	15
PERSONS 16 YEARS AND OVER.	21 796	...	36	27	77	47 404	62	53	65	147
LABOR FORCE.	12 747	...	30	7	25	30 275	33	44	39	73
EMPLOYED	11 826	...	30	2	21	28 942	31	43	33	73
UNEMPLOYED	913	...	-	5	4	1 303	2	1	6	-
FEMALES 16 YEARS AND OVER.	11 315	...	14	25	37	25 072	27	17	51	62
LABOR FORCE.	5 417	...	12	5	9	13 376	12	15	29	27
EMPLOYED	5 012	...	12	-	9	12 750	12	15	23	27
UNEMPLOYED	405	...	-	5	-	619	-	-	6	-
INCOME AND POVERTY STATUS IN 1979										
FAMILIES	7 813	...	8	3	22	16 058	19	35	15	54
LESS THAN \$5,000	542	...	2	-	2	853	4	2	5	-
\$5,000 TO \$9,999	1 311	...	-	3	10	2 026	8	11	2	-
\$10,000 TO \$14,999	1 842	...	-	-	6	2 823	2	10	-	23
\$15,000 TO \$19,999	1 460	...	3	-	2	3 269	5	10	3	21
\$20,000 TO \$24,999	1 023	...	-	-	2	2 749	-	-	5	7
\$25,000 TO \$34,999	979	...	3	-	-	2 817	-	2	-	-
\$35,000 TO \$49,999	343	...	-	-	-	1 006	-	-	-	2
\$50,000 OR MORE.	313	...	-	-	-	515	-	-	-	1
MEDIAN	15 600	...	...	...	...	18 535	...	...	...	...
MEAN	18 798	...	...	...	...	20 804	...	...	...	...
PERSONS, POVERTY STATUS DETERMINED	27 623	...	40	30	102	59 007	78	91	92	171
INCOME IN 1979 BELOW POVERTY LEVEL	3 247	...	14	7	19	5 842	14	32	17	16

¹PERSONS OF SPANISH ORIGIN MAY BE OF ANY RACE.

TABLE P-5. GENERAL, SOCIAL, AND ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS BY RACE AND SPANISH ORIGIN: 1980--CONTINUED

(DATA ARE ESTIMATES BASED ON A SAMPLE. FOR DEFINITIONS OF TERMS, SEE APPENDIXES A AND B)

THE STATE PLACES OF 25,000 OR MORE TOWNS/TOWNSHIPS OF 25,000 OR MORE COUNTIES	RACE				SPANISH ORIGIN ¹	RACE				SPANISH ORIGIN ¹
	WHITE	BLACK	AMERICAN INDIAN, ESKIMO, AND ALEUT	ASIAN AND PACIFIC ISLANDER		WHITE	BLACK	AMERICAN INDIAN, ESKIMO, AND ALEUT	ASIAN AND PACIFIC ISLANDER	
	COOS COUNTY					GRAFTON COUNTY				
TOTAL PERSONS.	35 055	5	49	29	65	64 840	427	150	327	310
FEMALE	18 099	...	22	...	41	32 751	164	60	148	129
UNDER 5 YEARS.	2 390	...	6	...	4	3 935	28	9	29	31
5 TO 14 YEARS.	5 356	...	8	...	9	8 918	41	8	25	42
15 TO 59 YEARS.	20 386	...	26	...	22	41 121	356	120	254	219
60 TO 64 YEARS.	1 949	...	2	...	15	2 756	2	-	12	9
65 YEARS AND OVER.	4 974	...	7	...	15	8 110	-	13	7	9
FAMILIES	9 619	...	6	...	24	16 128	20	20	55	45
WITH OWN CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS	4 828	...	4	...	6	8 046	20	10	25	30
MARRIED-COUPLE FAMILIES.	8 259	...	6	...	17	13 844	20	18	53	32
YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED AND LABOR FORCE STATUS										
PERSONS 25 YEARS OLD AND OVER.	21 533	...	21	...	42	37 438	82	59	137	115
ELEMENTARY (0 TO 8 YEARS).	5 053	...	13	...	10	5 290	2	25	17	10
HIGH SCHOOL: 1 TO 3 YEARS.	3 826	...	5	...	13	4 808	8	-	8	28
4 YEARS.	8 346	...	2	...	16	13 331	-	20	15	31
COLLEGE: 1 TO 3 YEARS.	2 541	...	1	...	2	5 925	10	3	13	17
4 OR MORE YEARS.	1 767	...	-	...	1	8 084	62	11	84	29
PERSONS 16 YEARS AND OVER.	26 589	...	35	...	52	50 827	358	133	270	234
LABOR FORCE.	15 463	...	18	...	20	31 338	207	66	175	128
EMPLOYED	13 767	...	15	...	20	29 379	185	46	170	123
UNEMPLOYED	1 687	...	3	...	-	1 922	22	20	5	5
FEMALES 16 YEARS AND OVER.	13 954	...	22	...	34	25 901	119	56	125	99
LABOR FORCE.	6 284	...	5	...	17	13 743	78	26	89	66
EMPLOYED	5 527	...	5	...	17	12 887	78	19	84	63
UNEMPLOYED	757	...	-	...	-	854	-	7	5	3
INCOME AND POVERTY STATUS IN 1979										
FAMILIES	9 619	...	6	...	24	16 128	20	20	55	45
LESS THAN \$5,000	709	...	-	...	6	848	-	7	3	9
\$5,000 TO \$9,999	1 597	...	-	...	15	2 391	2	3	7	4
\$10,000 TO \$14,999	1 902	...	2	...	1	3 269	-	6	12	2
\$15,000 TO \$19,999	2 039	...	2	...	-	3 182	-	-	18	14
\$20,000 TO \$24,999	1 526	...	-	...	2	2 449	6	2	2	13
\$25,000 TO \$34,999	1 230	...	2	...	-	2 300	-	2	6	-
\$35,000 TO \$49,999	445	...	-	...	-	1 024	12	-	-	3
\$50,000 OR MORE.	171	...	-	...	-	665	-	-	7	-
MEDIANDOL.	16 440	...	...	...	...	17 284	...	...	...	...
MEANDOL.	17 798	...	...	...	...	20 315	...	...	...	...
PERSONS, POVERTY STATUS DETERMINED	34 592	...	49	...	63	59 795	163	106	237	237
INCOME IN 1979 BELOW POVERTY LEVEL . .	4 052	...	14	...	21	6 587	30	37	55	72
	HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY					MERRIMACK COUNTY				
TOTAL PERSONS.	273 114	1 574	315	1 131	2 425	97 471	310	164	224	439
FEMALE	141 156	719	192	578	1 165	50 464	146	82	152	228
UNDER 5 YEARS.	18 907	153	20	188	301	6 502	28	-	21	75
5 TO 14 YEARS.	45 098	371	63	218	588	14 869	90	28	29	87
15 TO 59 YEARS.	169 581	941	218	689	1 397	59 408	168	132	140	227
60 TO 64 YEARS.	11 416	52	-	16	38	4 376	13	-	-	19
65 YEARS AND OVER.	28 112	57	14	20	101	12 316	11	4	34	31
FAMILIES	70 852	354	50	248	515	25 271	59	45	29	99
WITH OWN CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS	38 888	274	29	169	394	13 173	34	22	25	63
MARRIED-COUPLE FAMILIES.	60 660	279	25	209	401	21 393	49	36	29	75
YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED AND LABOR FORCE STATUS										
PERSONS 25 YEARS OLD AND OVER.	159 876	754	126	619	1 069	58 789	103	98	127	214
ELEMENTARY (0 TO 8 YEARS).	26 566	76	20	75	321	7 951	3	33	10	38
HIGH SCHOOL: 1 TO 3 YEARS.	19 699	106	23	33	130	7 339	3	30	15	43
4 YEARS.	57 110	256	28	157	315	21 470	42	13	42	35
COLLEGE: 1 TO 3 YEARS.	27 091	171	43	68	161	10 421	15	6	32	51
4 OR MORE YEARS.	29 410	145	12	286	142	11 608	40	16	28	47
PERSONS 16 YEARS AND OVER.	203 868	1 010	232	725	1 503	74 368	185	132	174	265
LABOR FORCE.	139 675	772	174	545	1 048	48 559	111	75	113	180
EMPLOYED	133 645	736	172	527	954	46 464	111	60	113	163
UNEMPLOYED	5 683	36	2	18	82	2 050	-	15	-	17
FEMALES 16 YEARS AND OVER.	107 204	459	146	394	724	39 344	76	74	138	139
LABOR FORCE.	61 025	299	96	239	429	21 632	35	22	86	81
EMPLOYED	58 546	279	94	228	410	20 894	35	21	86	72
UNEMPLOYED	2 464	20	2	11	19	738	-	1	-	9
INCOME AND POVERTY STATUS IN 1979										
FAMILIES	70 852	354	50	248	515	25 271	59	45	29	99
LESS THAN \$5,000	2 892	30	10	2	34	1 045	5	4	-	9
\$5,000 TO \$9,999	7 411	31	17	15	92	3 115	10	5	-	24
\$10,000 TO \$14,999	9 578	48	2	21	71	4 185	9	20	7	16
\$15,000 TO \$19,999	11 653	51	21	38	65	4 845	16	-	-	12
\$20,000 TO \$24,999	11 691	43	-	53	103	4 259	-	2	10	-
\$25,000 TO \$34,999	16 020	65	-	63	111	4 840	8	8	6	27
\$35,000 TO \$49,999	8 001	58	-	40	28	2 028	9	-	-	5
\$50,000 OR MORE.	3 606	8	-	16	11	954	2	6	6	6
MEDIANDOL.	21 489	21 932	...	24 643	19 679	19 417	...	...	...	...
MEANDOL.	23 935	22 794	...	28 084	20 393	21 928	...	...	...	...
PERSONS, POVERTY STATUS DETERMINED	267 587	1 493	300	1 113	2 332	93 308	275	164	217	431
INCOME IN 1979 BELOW POVERTY LEVEL . .	18 798	239	95	65	461	7 428	57	45	19	78

¹PERSONS OF SPANISH ORIGIN MAY BE OF ANY RACE.

TABLE P-5. GENERAL, SOCIAL, AND ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS BY RACE AND SPANISH ORIGIN: 1980--CONTINUED

(DATA ARE ESTIMATES BASED ON A SAMPLE. FOR DEFINITIONS OF TERMS, SEE APPENDIXES A AND B.)

	RACE					RACE				
	WHITE	BLACK	AMERICAN INDIAN, ESKIMO, AND ALEUT	ASIAN AND PACIFIC ISLANDER	SPANISH ORIGIN ¹	WHITE	BLACK	AMERICAN INDIAN, ESKIMO, AND ALEUT	ASIAN AND PACIFIC ISLANDER	SPANISH ORIGIN ¹
THE STATE PLACES OF 25,000 OR MORE TOWNS/TOWNSHIPS OF 25,000 OR MORE COUNTIES										
	ROCKINGHAM COUNTY					STRAFFORD COUNTY				
TOTAL PERSONS.	187 296	1 563	319	1 040	1 030	84 536	264	110	384	419
FEMALE	94 373	745	88	658	474	43 772	105	52	217	175
UNDER 5 YEARS.	13 182	174	56	110	82	5 329	28	27	10	32
5 TO 14 YEARS.	31 290	201	23	198	197	12 111	64	14	80	55
15 TO 59 YEARS.	117 834	1 052	227	682	695	54 969	172	69	264	288
60 TO 64 YEARS.	7 319	30	3	13	10	3 372	-	-	14	16
65 YEARS AND OVER.	17 671	106	10	37	46	8 755	-	-	16	28
FAMILIES.	49 768	409	133	167	218	20 921	63	24	51	83
WITH OWN CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS.	27 465	265	74	108	131	11 047	48	17	20	60
MARRIED-COUPLE FAMILIES.	43 391	309	124	127	183	17 746	58	24	41	83
YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED AND LABOR FORCE STATUS										
PERSONS 25 YEARS OLD AND OVER.	110 514	796	176	617	495	45 839	115	51	190	207
ELEMENTARY (0 TO 8 YEARS).	10 807	104	29	68	45	7 692	3	18	31	38
HIGH SCHOOL: 1 TO 3 YEARS.	14 281	56	19	63	57	6 094	6	3	17	34
4 YEARS.	43 424	359	62	221	169	17 108	47	15	39	55
COLLEGE: 1 TO 3 YEARS.	20 881	142	33	84	120	6 958	22	9	26	35
4 OR MORE YEARS.	21 121	135	33	181	104	7 987	37	6	77	45
PERSONS 16 YEARS AND OVER.	139 282	1 156	240	732	723	65 559	172	69	281	320
LABOR FORCE.	96 407	906	172	474	563	41 588	117	54	144	212
EMPLOYED.	89 515	622	131	459	405	38 821	83	54	125	199
UNEMPLOYED.	4 038	29	18	8	59	2 184	6	-	19	13
FEMALES 16 YEARS AND OVER.	70 968	530	65	510	341	34 519	55	27	179	125
LABOR FORCE.	39 981	348	23	273	209	18 072	33	19	77	75
EMPLOYED.	38 101	310	23	265	188	17 032	27	19	63	75
UNEMPLOYED.	1 644	4	-	8	8	984	6	-	14	-
INCOME AND POVERTY STATUS IN 1979										
FAMILIES.	49 768	409	133	167	218	20 921	63	24	51	83
LESS THAN \$5,000.	2 144	33	3	31	7	1 092	4	-	7	13
\$5,000 TO \$9,999.	5 021	50	27	12	27	2 597	5	12	7	10
\$10,000 TO \$14,999.	6 893	78	36	29	56	3 539	18	-	12	11
\$15,000 TO \$19,999.	8 462	66	29	13	18	4 015	19	-	14	21
\$20,000 TO \$24,999.	8 494	48	16	10	18	3 536	-	-	-	9
\$25,000 TO \$34,999.	11 146	96	22	35	59	3 790	14	3	-	8
\$35,000 TO \$49,999.	5 351	30	-	31	22	1 843	3	9	10	11
\$50,000 OR MORE.	2 257	8	-	6	11	509	-	-	1	-
MEDIAN.	21 227	18 125	15 054	17 212	20 417	18 943	...	...	...	...
MEAN.	23 515	19 486	16 493	23 081	22 807	20 853	...	...	...	...
PERSONS, POVERTY STATUS DETERMINED INCOME IN 1979 BELOW POVERTY LEVEL.	184 746	1 423	313	1 030	977	78 772	248	97	359	395
	11 971	219	15	107	69	8 112	38	5	42	39
	SULLIVAN COUNTY									
TOTAL PERSONS.	35 919	32	54	40	129					
FEMALE	18 464	12	14	40	52					
UNDER 5 YEARS.	2 468	3	-	11	14					
5 TO 14 YEARS.	5 766	18	6	-	31					
15 TO 59 YEARS.	20 957	8	42	29	73					
60 TO 64 YEARS.	1 925	-	-	-	2					
65 YEARS AND OVER.	4 803	3	6	-	9					
FAMILIES.	9 755	...	23	...	41					
WITH OWN CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS.	4 894	...	8	...	28					
MARRIED-COUPLE FAMILIES.	8 319	...	23	...	34					
YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED AND LABOR FORCE STATUS										
PERSONS 25 YEARS OLD AND OVER.	21 886	11	29	19	72					
ELEMENTARY (0 TO 8 YEARS).	4 176	5	18	8	78					
HIGH SCHOOL: 1 TO 3 YEARS.	3 361	-	2	7	19					
4 YEARS.	8 718	2	3	-	16					
COLLEGE: 1 TO 3 YEARS.	2 901	2	-	-	29					
4 OR MORE YEARS.	2 730	2	6	4	-					
PERSONS 16 YEARS AND OVER.	27 080	11	41	29	84					
LABOR FORCE.	17 247	8	20	5	60					
EMPLOYED.	16 462	8	20	5	60					
UNEMPLOYED.	755	-	-	-	-					
FEMALES 16 YEARS AND OVER.	14 191	2	14	29	38					
LABOR FORCE.	7 373	2	3	5	20					
EMPLOYED.	7 026	2	3	5	20					
UNEMPLOYED.	341	-	-	-	-					
INCOME AND POVERTY STATUS IN 1979										
FAMILIES.	9 755	...	23	...	41					
LESS THAN \$5,000.	584	...	-	...	2					
\$5,000 TO \$9,999.	1 519	...	-	...	-					
\$10,000 TO \$14,999.	1 709	...	9	...	17					
\$15,000 TO \$19,999.	1 939	...	6	...	6					
\$20,000 TO \$24,999.	1 540	...	6	...	6					
\$25,000 TO \$34,999.	1 676	...	2	...	10					
\$35,000 TO \$49,999.	497	...	-	...	-					
\$50,000 OR MORE.	291	...	-	...	-					
MEDIAN.	17 415	...	...	...	...	
MEAN.	20 013	...	...	...	...	
PERSONS, POVERTY STATUS DETERMINED INCOME IN 1979 BELOW POVERTY LEVEL.	35 522	18	48	40	128					
	3 734	-	13	-	23					

¹PERSONS OF SPANISH ORIGIN MAY BE OF ANY RACE.

TABLE H-1. GENERAL HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS: 1980

(DATA ARE ESTIMATES BASED ON A SAMPLE. FOR DEFINITIONS OF TERMS, SEE APPENDIXES A AND B)

THE STATE PLACES OF 25,000 OR MORE TOWNS/TOWNSHIPS OF 25,000 OR MORE COUNTIES	PLACES OF 25,000 OR MORE				COUNTIES	
	THE STATE	CONCORD CITY	MANCHESTER CITY	NASHUA CITY	PORTSMOUTH CITY	BELKNAP CARROLL
TOTAL HOUSING UNITS	386 381	12 126	35 869	25 444	9 880	24 004 22 854
VACANT SEASONAL AND MIGRATORY	37 209	26	42	30	3	7 002 8 815
YEAR-ROUND HOUSING UNITS	349 172	12 100	35 827	25 414	9 877	17 002 14 039
TENURE AND VACANCY STATUS						
OWNER-OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS	218 840	6 472	16 312	13 603	3 878	11 107 8 618
PERCENT OF OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS	67.6	56.4	47.5	55.5	41.2	71.3 77.8
RENTER-OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS	104 653	4 999	18 022	10 886	5 546	4 466 2 456
VACANT HOUSING UNITS	25 679	629	1 493	925	453	1 429 2 965
FOR SALE ONLY	3 359	100	99	124	15	240 340
FOR RENT	6 908	294	868	549	300	288 403
HELD FOR OCCASIONAL USE	8 831	48	79	92	20	568 1 737
OTHER VACANTS	6 581	187	447	160	118	333 485
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT						
OWNER-OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS	218 840	6 472	16 312	13 603	3 878	11 107 8 618
1979 TO MARCH 1980	25 362	666	1 308	1 759	317	1 390 1 167
1975 TO 1978	62 970	1 637	3 545	3 750	819	3 256 2 617
1970 TO 1974	40 102	1 107	1 969	2 300	644	2 048 1 708
1960 TO 1969	43 519	1 300	3 767	3 133	902	1 990 1 522
1950 TO 1959	23 827	876	3 113	1 490	646	1 140 639
1949 OR EARLIER	23 060	886	2 610	1 171	550	1 283 965
RENTER-OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS	104 653	4 999	18 022	10 886	5 546	4 466 2 456
1979 TO MARCH 1980	45 934	2 056	6 433	4 949	2 463	2 044 1 093
1975 TO 1978	34 586	1 838	5 955	3 554	2 054	1 449 793
1970 TO 1974	11 534	600	2 511	1 206	574	478 269
1960 TO 1969	6 601	289	1 535	640	278	287 178
1959 OR EARLIER	5 998	216	1 588	537	177	208 123
BATHROOMS						
YEAR-ROUND HOUSING UNITS	349 172	12 100	35 827	25 414	9 877	17 002 14 039
NO BATHROOM OR ONLY A HALF BATH	12 419	263	1 288	451	299	743 786
1 COMPLETE BATHROOM	234 783	9 010	28 131	17 050	7 756	11 276 8 484
1 COMPLETE BATHROOM PLUS HALF BATH(S)	52 672	1 673	3 697	5 040	1 079	2 323 2 039
2 OR MORE COMPLETE BATHROOMS	49 298	1 154	2 711	2 873	743	2 660 2 730
OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS	323 493	11 471	34 334	24 489	9 424	15 573 11 074
NO BATHROOM OR ONLY A HALF BATH	10 090	214	1 195	439	249	607 505
1 COMPLETE BATHROOM	217 870	8 510	26 873	16 327	7 385	10 440 6 703
1 COMPLETE BATHROOM PLUS HALF BATH(S)	50 016	1 627	3 587	4 867	1 066	2 181 1 677
2 OR MORE COMPLETE BATHROOMS	45 517	1 120	2 679	2 856	724	2 345 2 189
YEAR-ROUND HOUSING UNITS	349 172	12 100	35 827	25 414	9 877	17 002 14 039
KITCHEN FACILITIES						
COMPLETE KITCHEN FACILITIES	343 219	12 006	35 270	25 195	9 712	16 712 13 632
NO COMPLETE KITCHEN FACILITIES	5 953	94	557	219	165	290 407
SOURCE OF WATER						
PUBLIC SYSTEM OR PRIVATE COMPANY	230 811	11 325	35 456	24 773	9 801	9 203 5 808
INDIVIDUAL DRILLED WELL	72 774	490	276	455	37	5 072 3 682
INDIVIDUAL DUG WELL	37 938	248	81	176	13	2 238 3 644
SOME OTHER SOURCE	7 649	37	14	10	26	489 905
SEWAGE DISPOSAL						
PUBLIC SEWER	182 656	10 087	33 755	22 762	9 285	7 394 1 961
SEPTIC TANK OR CESSPOOL	161 386	1 978	1 969	2 621	525	9 318 11 659
OTHER MEANS	5 130	35	103	31	67	290 419
AIR CONDITIONING						
NONE	264 474	9 075	24 156	13 527	7 117	14 599 12 545
CENTRAL SYSTEM	8 355	202	604	2 745	125	142 83
1 OR MORE INDIVIDUAL ROOM UNITS	76 343	2 823	11 067	9 142	2 635	2 261 1 411
HEATING EQUIPMENT						
STEAM OR HOT WATER SYSTEM	135 794	5 928	19 669	11 084	3 747	6 168 3 478
CENTRAL WARM-AIR FURNACE	97 106	3 251	6 055	8 395	4 234	4 908 4 062
ELECTRIC HEAT PUMP	4 975	168	454	510	124	186 173
OTHER BUILT-IN ELECTRIC UNITS	42 450	1 290	2 476	2 556	1 222	2 070 2 357
FLOOR, WALL, OR PIPELESS FURNACE	4 593	158	444	256	66	316 339
ROOM HEATERS WITH FLUE	15 848	605	4 389	1 652	243	467 448
ROOM HEATERS WITHOUT FLUE	3 316	128	849	384	57	112 57
FIREPLACES, STOVES, OR PORTABLE ROOM HEATERS	44 366	561	1 425	571	184	2 737 3 084
NONE	724	11	66	6	-	38 41
OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS	323 493	11 471	34 334	24 489	9 424	15 573 11 074
TELEPHONE IN HOUSING UNIT						
WITH TELEPHONE	304 692	10 883	32 011	23 156	8 853	14 413 10 346
NO TELEPHONE	18 801	588	2 323	1 333	571	1 160 728
VEHICLES AVAILABLE						
NONE	28 691	1 590	5 953	2 649	1 261	1 336 677
1	131 196	5 261	16 120	10 538	4 561	6 628 4 678
2	115 518	3 369	9 184	8 821	2 860	5 296 4 019
3 OR MORE	48 088	1 251	3 077	2 481	742	2 313 1 700

TABLE H-1. GENERAL HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS: 1980-CONTINUED

(DATA ARE ESTIMATES BASED ON A SAMPLE. FOR DEFINITIONS OF TERMS, SEE APPENDIXES A AND B)

THE STATE PLACES OF 25,000 OR MORE TOWNS/TOWNSHIPS OF 25,000 OR MORE COUNTIES	COUNTIES-CONTINUED							
	CHESHIRE	COOS	GRAFTON	HILLSBOROUGH	MERRIMACK	ROCKINGHAM	STRAFFORD	SULLIVAN
TOTAL HOUSING UNITS	25 368	16 004	32 246	101 208	39 636	76 115	32 460	16 486
VACANT SEASONAL AND MIGRATORY	2 094	1 505	4 427	1 161	2 466	6 740	1 724	1 275
YEAR-ROUND HOUSING UNITS	23 274	14 499	27 819	100 047	37 170	69 375	30 736	15 211
TENURE AND VACANCY STATUS								
OWNER-OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS	15 429	8 877	15 813	60 048	24 306	46 765	18 682	9 195
PERCENT OF OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS	70.7	68.6	68.1	62.7	70.1	70.9	64.2	69.1
RENTER-OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS	6 403	4 061	7 408	35 772	10 368	19 186	10 422	4 111
VACANT HOUSING UNITS	1 442	1 561	4 598	4 227	2 496	3 424	1 632	1 905
FOR SALE ONLY	203	161	415	527	336	699	265	173
FOR RENT	360	393	934	1 785	664	1 318	547	216
HELD FOR OCCASIONAL USE	399	531	2 440	755	686	333	320	1 062
OTHER VACANTS	480	476	809	1 160	810	1 074	500	454
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT								
OWNER-OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS	15 429	8 877	15 813	60 048	24 306	46 765	18 682	9 195
1979 TO MARCH 1980	1 718	894	1 900	6 874	2 773	5 556	2 049	1 041
1975 TO 1978	4 017	2 046	4 408	17 257	6 848	14 984	5 140	2 397
1970 TO 1974	2 835	1 562	3 190	10 186	4 634	8 838	3 375	1 726
1960 TO 1969	3 119	1 637	2 851	12 587	4 747	9 649	3 678	1 739
1950 TO 1959	1 802	1 256	1 569	7 102	2 514	4 338	2 355	1 112
1949 OR EARLIER	1 938	1 482	1 895	6 042	2 790	3 400	2 085	1 180
RENTER-OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS	6 403	4 061	7 408	35 772	10 368	19 186	10 422	4 111
1979 TO MARCH 1980	2 755	1 516	3 590	14 349	4 716	9 178	4 813	1 880
1975 TO 1978	2 188	1 202	2 181	11 955	3 594	6 556	3 395	1 273
1970 TO 1974	704	472	750	4 478	1 021	1 976	977	409
1960 TO 1969	333	368	448	2 574	522	889	771	231
1949 OR EARLIER	423	503	439	2 416	515	587	466	318
BATHROOMS								
YEAR-ROUND HOUSING UNITS	23 274	14 499	27 819	100 047	37 170	69 375	30 736	15 211
NO BATHROOM OR ONLY A HALF BATH	1 099	855	1 278	2 676	1 356	1 726	1 170	730
1 COMPLETE BATHROOM	16 256	10 816	18 575	66 096	25 232	45 314	22 304	10 648
1 COMPLETE BATHROOM PLUS HALF BATH(S)	3 009	1 734	3 621	16 588	5 416	12 287	3 993	1 662
2 OR MORE COMPLETE BATHROOMS	2 910	1 094	4 563	14 687	5 166	10 048	3 269	2 171
OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS	21 832	12 938	23 221	95 820	34 674	65 951	29 104	13 306
NO BATHROOM OR ONLY A HALF BATH	936	572	906	2 417	1 031	1 546	994	576
1 COMPLETE BATHROOM	15 265	9 671	15 573	62 973	23 552	42 936	21 103	9 654
1 COMPLETE BATHROOM PLUS HALF BATH(S)	2 896	1 651	3 166	16 099	5 209	11 783	3 860	1 494
2 OR MORE COMPLETE BATHROOMS	2 735	1 044	3 576	14 331	4 882	9 686	3 147	1 582
YEAR-ROUND HOUSING UNITS	23 274	14 499	27 819	100 047	37 170	69 375	30 736	15 211
KITCHEN FACILITIES								
COMPLETE KITCHEN FACILITIES	22 823	14 062	27 093	98 826	36 476	68 552	30 188	14 855
NO COMPLETE KITCHEN FACILITIES	451	437	726	1 221	694	823	548	356
SOURCE OF WATER								
PUBLIC SYSTEM OR PRIVATE COMPANY	13 981	10 571	16 814	77 791	23 737	40 192	22 910	9 804
INDIVIDUAL DRILLED WELL	5 767	1 145	4 900	15 733	8 553	20 582	4 911	2 429
INDIVIDUAL DUG WELL	2 836	1 245	4 495	6 097	4 405	8 066	2 630	2 282
SOME OTHER SOURCE	690	1 538	1 610	426	475	535	285	696
SEWAGE DISPOSAL								
PUBLIC SEWER	10 582	9 392	13 446	66 201	18 879	28 723	18 468	7 610
SEPTIC TANK OR CESSPOOL	12 029	4 577	13 565	33 196	17 652	40 186	11 988	7 216
OTHER MEANS	663	530	808	650	639	466	280	385
AIR CONDITIONING								
NONE	20 278	13 605	25 519	65 107	29 761	45 804	23 743	13 513
CENTRAL SYSTEM	186	78	169	4 632	433	2 036	470	126
1 OR MORE INDIVIDUAL ROOM UNITS	2 810	816	2 131	30 308	6 976	21 535	6 523	1 572
HEATING EQUIPMENT								
STEAM OR HOT WATER SYSTEM	7 852	6 431	8 614	44 169	13 671	28 018	12 939	4 454
CENTRAL WARM-AIR FURNACE	8 081	3 539	7 816	24 744	10 282	21 048	8 199	4 427
ELECTRIC HEAT PUMP	241	133	310	1 649	399	1 248	473	163
OTHER BUILT-IN ELECTRIC UNITS	1 828	1 168	3 869	11 628	4 847	8 904	3 866	1 913
FLOOR, WALL, OR PIPELESS FURNACE	189	202	413	1 028	501	849	548	208
ROOM HEATERS WITH FLUE	784	634	1 253	7 140	1 449	1 953	961	759
ROOM HEATERS WITHOUT FLUE	87	166	202	1 370	404	389	247	282
FIREPLACES, STOVES, OR PORTABLE ROOM HEATERS	4 173	2 129	5 230	8 146	5 521	6 925	3 477	2 944
NONE	39	97	112	173	96	41	26	61
OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS	21 832	12 938	23 221	95 820	34 674	65 951	29 104	13 306
TELEPHONE IN HOUSING UNIT								
WITH TELEPHONE	20 501	11 991	21 475	91 129	32 587	63 069	27 055	12 126
NO TELEPHONE	1 331	947	1 746	4 691	2 087	2 882	2 049	1 180
VEHICLES AVAILABLE								
NONE	1 880	1 895	2 231	9 699	2 981	3 657	2 856	1 479
1	9 121	5 900	10 159	38 121	14 021	24 439	12 226	5 903
2	7 446	3 726	7 688	34 476	12 122	26 858	9 801	4 086
3 OR MORE	3 385	1 417	3 143	13 524	5 550	10 997	4 221	1 838

TABLE H-2. STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS OF HOUSING UNITS: 1980

(DATA ARE ESTIMATES BASED ON A SAMPLE. FOR DEFINITIONS OF TERMS, SEE APPENDIXES A AND B.)

THE STATE PLACES OF 25,000 OR MORE TOWNS/TOWNSHIPS OF 25,000 OR MORE COUNTIES	PLACES OF 25,000 OR MORE				COUNTIES	
	THE STATE	CONCORD CITY	MANCHESTER CITY	NASHUA CITY	PORTSMOUTH CITY	BELKNAP CARROLL
UNITS IN STRUCTURE						
YEAR-ROUND HOUSING UNITS.	349 172	12 100	35 827	25 414	9 877	17 002 14 039
1. DETACHED.	213 873	5 635	14 064	12 391	3 847	10 780 10 938
1. ATTACHED.	5 069	139	448	642	917	136 196
2.	32 276	1 842	5 789	2 872	955	1 492 582
3 AND 4.	27 056	1 231	6 056	2 297	1 653	1 120 611
5 OR MORE.	50 046	2 516	9 384	6 604	2 319	2 122 938
MOBILE HOME OR TRAILER, ETC.. . . .	20 852	737	86	608	186	1 352 774
OWNER-OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS.	218 840	6 472	16 312	13 603	3 878	11 107 8 618
1. DETACHED.	182 522	5 022	13 024	11 544	3 372	8 995 7 536
1. ATTACHED.	2 092	37	113	309	52	98 108
2.	11 140	646	2 035	687	218	512 175
3 AND 4.	3 671	115	925	142	28	201 126
5 OR MORE.	2 675	45	183	361	46	219 121
MOBILE HOME OR TRAILER, ETC.. . . .	16 740	607	32	560	162	1 082 552
RENTER-OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS.	104 653	4 999	18 022	10 886	5 546	4 466 2 456
1. DETACHED.	17 404	443	801	664	407	1 053 1 105
1. ATTACHED.	2 456	91	307	265	841	35 47
2.	18 770	1 073	3 478	1 985	701	905 303
3 AND 4.	21 305	1 050	4 765	2 062	1 541	872 353
5 OR MORE.	42 169	2 240	8 617	5 862	2 032	1 457 557
MOBILE HOME OR TRAILER, ETC.. . . .	2 549	97	54	48	24	144 91
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT						
YEAR-ROUND HOUSING UNITS.	349 172	12 100	35 827	25 414	9 877	17 002 14 039
1979 TO MARCH 1980.	11 538	272	616	1 266	126	463 656
1975 TO 1978.	35 073	789	1 369	2 275	383	1 536 1 658
1970 TO 1974.	49 557	1 478	2 747	4 208	854	2 439 2 118
1960 TO 1969.	56 066	1 113	3 931	5 864	1 047	2 543 2 159
1950 TO 1959.	36 218	838	4 714	2 431	1 965	1 409 1 084
1940 TO 1949.	24 428	796	3 810	1 605	1 273	1 337 972
1939 OR EARLIER.	136 292	6 814	18 640	7 765	4 229	7 275 5 392
OWNER-OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS.	218 840	6 472	16 312	13 603	3 878	11 107 8 618
1979 TO MARCH 1980.	7 258	197	237	607	27	321 337
1975 TO 1978.	25 628	344	592	1 737	96	1 141 1 053
1970 TO 1974.	30 127	685	691	1 793	119	1 573 1 294
1960 TO 1969.	40 182	638	2 442	3 994	540	1 937 1 267
1950 TO 1959.	26 736	611	3 410	1 813	776	1 052 683
1940 TO 1949.	14 602	419	2 065	703	373	851 547
1939 OR EARLIER.	74 307	3 578	6 875	2 956	1 947	4 232 3 437
RENTER-OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS.	104 653	4 999	18 022	10 886	5 546	4 466 2 456
1979 TO MARCH 1980.	2 038	43	258	484	44	59 191
1975 TO 1978.	6 874	414	724	508	282	285 254
1970 TO 1974.	15 561	721	1 962	2 237	732	515 390
1960 TO 1969.	12 587	443	1 429	1 758	475	381 187
1950 TO 1959.	7 530	191	1 237	589	1 140	264 443
1940 TO 1949.	8 254	341	1 653	861	807	443 236
1939 OR EARLIER.	51 809	2 846	10 719	4 449	2 066	2 519 1 115
BEDROOMS						
YEAR-ROUND HOUSING UNITS.	349 172	12 100	35 827	25 414	9 877	17 002 14 039
NONE.	5 408	308	787	310	236	218 248
1.	49 804	2 455	7 587	4 272	1 865	2 359 1 751
2.	113 092	4 170	12 353	8 763	3 345	6 081 4 485
3.	121 705	3 536	11 167	8 518	3 257	5 544 4 789
4.	45 966	1 258	3 266	3 033	953	2 094 2 028
5 OR MORE.	13 197	373	667	518	221	706 738
OWNER-OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS.	218 840	6 472	16 312	13 603	3 878	11 107 8 618
NONE.	535	7	25	8	8	45 53
1.	11 273	306	959	532	149	631 555
2.	60 790	2 093	4 703	3 349	1 022	3 632 2 732
3.	95 972	2 711	7 393	6 542	1 851	4 453 3 209
4.	39 393	1 054	2 680	2 727	672	1 766 1 544
5 OR MORE.	10 877	301	570	445	176	580 525
RENTER-OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS.	104 653	4 999	18 022	10 886	5 546	4 466 2 456
NONE.	3 957	246	723	289	183	122 133
1.	33 633	1 979	6 191	3 517	1 549	1 477 713
2.	42 878	1 825	7 003	5 005	2 143	1 777 881
3.	18 618	724	3 514	1 747	1 350	818 486
4.	4 210	171	494	255	276	208 161
5 OR MORE.	1 357	54	97	73	45	64 82
YEAR-ROUND HOUSING UNITS.	349 172	12 100	35 827	25 414	9 877	17 002 14 039
STORIES IN STRUCTURE						
1 TO 3.	343 700	11 629	34 195	24 884	9 404	16 804 14 009
4 TO 6.	4 409	288	1 079	349	444	97 30
7 TO 12.	1 035	176	532	181	29	101 -
13 OR MORE.	28	7	21	-	-	- -
PASSENGER ELEVATOR						
STRUCTURES WITH 4 OR MORE STORIES	5 472	471	1 632	530	473	198 30
WITH ELEVATOR.	2 877	286	857	292	337	111 -
NO ELEVATOR.	2 595	185	775	238	136	87 30

TABLE H-2. STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS OF HOUSING UNITS: 1980-CONTINUED

(DATA ARE ESTIMATES BASED ON A SAMPLE. FOR DEFINITIONS OF TERMS, SEE APPENDIXES A AND B.)

THE STATE PLACES OF 25,000 OR MORE TOWNS/TOWNSHIPS OF 25,000 OR MORE COUNTIES	COUNTIES-CONTINUED							
	CHESHIRE	COOS	GRAFTON	HILLSBOROUGH	MERRIMACK	ROCKINGHAM	STRAFFORD	SULLIVAN
UNITS IN STRUCTURE								
YEAR-ROUND HOUSING UNITS.	23 274	14 499	27 819	100 047	37 170	69 375	30 736	15 211
1, DETACHED.	15 275	8 452	17 094	57 186	23 341	44 257	17 093	9 457
1, ATTACHED.	212	107	368	1 470	361	1 755	302	162
2.	2 198	1 997	2 318	11 427	3 520	4 174	3 142	1 426
3 AND 4.	1 311	1 531	1 939	9 788	2 484	3 799	3 185	1 288
5 OR MORE.	2 563	1 459	3 909	18 041	4 584	10 240	4 491	1 699
MOBILE HOME OR TRAILER, ETC.. . . .	1 715	953	2 191	2 135	2 880	5 150	2 523	1 179
OWNER-OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS.								
1, DETACHED.	15 429	8 877	15 813	60 048	24 306	46 765	18 682	9 195
1, ATTACHED.	12 937	6 924	12 739	51 823	19 844	39 322	14 974	7 428
2.	113	49	87	651	213	556	147	70
2.	751	810	758	3 713	1 414	1 524	955	528
3 AND 4.	147	313	352	1 268	317	381	367	199
5 OR MORE.	149	92	324	747	197	637	157	32
MOBILE HOME OR TRAILER, ETC.. . . .	1 332	689	1 553	1 846	2 321	4 345	2 082	938
RENTER-OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS.								
1, DETACHED.	6 403	4 061	7 408	35 772	10 368	19 186	10 422	4 111
1, ATTACHED.	1 541	633	1 951	3 648	2 036	3 231	1 471	735
2.	81	41	113	713	117	1 117	149	43
2.	1 326	969	1 202	7 063	1 888	2 426	1 969	719
3 AND 4.	1 035	1 083	1 217	7 946	1 982	3 162	2 626	1 029
5 OR MORE.	2 182	1 159	2 632	16 176	3 951	8 630	3 977	1 448
MOBILE HOME OR TRAILER, ETC.. . . .	238	176	293	226	394	620	230	137
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT								
YEAR-ROUND HOUSING UNITS.	23 274	14 499	27 819	100 047	37 170	69 375	30 736	15 211
1979 TO MARCH 1980.	601	273	890	3 485	1 132	2 466	918	654
1975 TO 1978.	1 763	1 067	2 765	9 589	3 374	8 899	2 912	1 510
1970 TO 1974.	2 895	1 267	3 904	13 903	5 373	11 750	4 072	1 836
1960 TO 1969.	3 247	1 142	3 593	17 560	5 442	13 741	4 922	1 717
1950 TO 1959.	2 438	1 334	2 236	10 780	2 982	8 916	3 677	1 362
1940 TO 1949.	1 658	982	1 775	7 443	2 163	4 476	2 440	1 182
1939 OR EARLIER.	10 672	8 434	12 656	37 287	16 704	19 127	11 795	6 950
OWNER-OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS.								
1979 TO MARCH 1980.	375	213	468	2 070	803	1 775	643	253
1975 TO 1978.	1 225	786	1 695	7 597	2 390	6 856	2 108	777
1970 TO 1974.	2 006	796	2 199	8 021	3 665	7 109	2 297	1 167
1960 TO 1969.	2 415	845	2 249	12 928	4 035	10 205	3 021	1 280
1950 TO 1959.	1 958	1 044	1 351	8 135	2 231	6 324	2 914	1 044
1940 TO 1949.	1 072	484	988	4 264	1 308	2 683	1 625	780
1939 OR EARLIER.	6 378	4 709	6 863	17 033	9 874	11 813	6 074	3 894
RENTER-OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS.								
1979 TO MARCH 1980.	136	26	102	913	192	251	101	175
1975 TO 1978.	458	222	499	1 691	749	1 752	684	343
1970 TO 1974.	724	373	836	5 293	1 455	4 130	1 566	415
1960 TO 1969.	705	185	656	4 159	1 114	3 065	1 660	272
1950 TO 1959.	362	130	538	2 424	576	2 236	659	154
1940 TO 1949.	469	346	541	2 964	679	1 539	750	287
1939 OR EARLIER.	3 549	2 779	4 236	18 328	5 603	6 213	5 002	2 465
BEDROOMS								
YEAR-ROUND HOUSING UNITS.	23 274	14 499	27 819	100 047	37 170	69 375	30 736	15 211
NONE.	387	256	490	1 371	574	1 123	577	164
1.	3 264	2 208	4 386	15 071	5 302	8 673	4 645	2 145
2.	7 255	4 745	8 639	31 197	12 254	22 789	10 680	4 967
3.	8 106	5 000	9 069	35 361	12 506	25 763	10 193	5 374
4.	3 163	1 581	3 784	13 897	4 986	8 929	3 543	1 961
5 OR MORE.	1 099	709	1 451	3 150	1 548	2 098	1 098	600
OWNER-OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS.								
NONE.	79	18	86	76	50	71	36	21
1.	755	492	1 034	2 744	1 205	2 469	846	542
2.	4 420	2 508	4 347	14 407	7 217	13 158	5 581	2 788
3.	6 517	3 980	6 424	27 697	10 308	21 354	8 248	3 782
4.	2 793	1 273	2 909	12 357	4 220	7 877	3 056	1 598
5 OR MORE.	865	606	1 013	2 767	1 306	1 836	915	464
RENTER-OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS.								
NONE.	252	148	308	1 187	397	855	445	110
1.	2 250	1 311	2 501	11 414	3 609	5 610	3 424	1 324
2.	2 234	1 657	2 804	15 098	4 122	8 267	4 414	1 624
3.	1 257	689	1 218	6 587	1 605	3 560	1 600	798
4.	290	212	394	1 175	491	713	381	185
5 OR MORE.	120	44	183	311	144	181	158	70
STORIES IN STRUCTURE								
YEAR-ROUND HOUSING UNITS.	23 274	14 499	27 819	100 047	37 170	69 375	30 736	15 211
1 TO 3.	23 099	14 408	27 522	97 793	36 564	68 132	30 317	15 052
4 TO 6.	170	91	297	1 520	423	1 203	419	159
7 TO 12.	5	-	-	713	176	40	-	-
13 OR MORE.	-	-	-	21	7	-	-	-
PASSENGER ELEVATOR								
STRUCTURES WITH 4 OR MORE STORIES.	175	91	297	2 254	606	1 243	419	159
WITH ELEVATOR.	85	2	112	1 149	292	837	186	103
NO ELEVATOR.	90	89	185	1 105	314	406	233	56

TABLE H-3. FUELS AND FINANCIAL CHARACTERISTICS OF HOUSING UNITS: 1980

(DATA ARE ESTIMATES BASED ON A SAMPLE. FOR DEFINITIONS OF TERMS, SEE APPENDIXES A AND B)

THE STATE PLACES OF 25,000 OR MORE TOWNS/TOWNSHIPS OF 25,000 OR MORE COUNTIES	PLACES OF 25,000 OR MORE				COUNTIES	
	THE STATE	CONCORD CITY	MANCHESTER CITY	NASHUA CITY	PORTSMOUTH CITY	BELKNAP CARROLL
OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS.	323 493	11 471	34 334	24 489	9 424	15 573 11 074
HOUSE HEATING FUEL						
UTILITY GAS	38 177	3 452	10 073	12 838	3 057	910 23
BOTTLED, TANK, OR LP GAS.	9 542	130	422	195	113	693 692
ELECTRICITY	43 256	1 407	2 982	3 291	1 385	1 927 1 742
FUEL OIL, KEROSENE, ETC.	193 367	5 887	20 107	7 830	4 691	9 572 6 222
COAL OR COKE.	617	11	5	-	12	64 13
WOOD.	37 885	504	649	297	160	2 385 2 348
OTHER FUEL.	425	80	34	32	6	13 22
NO FUEL USED.	224	-	62	6	-	9 12
WATER HEATING FUEL						
UTILITY GAS	44 999	4 058	13 291	13 701	3 591	1 076 39
BOTTLED, TANK, OR LP GAS.	24 029	320	924	459	281	1 312 1 591
ELECTRICITY	135 579	3 741	6 730	6 249	3 331	7 552 6 317
FUEL OIL, KEROSENE, ETC.	113 912	3 249	13 271	4 052	2 186	5 325 2 762
OTHER	3 334	90	52	22	5	179 220
NO FUEL USED.	1 640	13	66	6	30	109 145
COOKING FUEL						
UTILITY GAS	37 694	2 853	10 971	9 969	3 455	839 117
BOTTLED, TANK, OR LP GAS.	52 534	753	758	826	339	3 206 3 461
ELECTRICITY	228 363	7 797	22 348	13 572	5 600	11 249 7 227
OTHER	4 548	68	202	84	27	274 266
NO FUEL USED.	354	-	55	38	3	5 3
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS						
SPECIFIED OWNER-OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS.	155 845	4 612	12 521	10 920	3 222	7 316 5 810
WITH A MORTGAGE	107 605	2 840	7 992	8 382	2 016	4 705 3 360
LESS THAN \$100.	163	-	-	-	-	5 11
\$100 TO \$149.	559	-	7	16	5	38 75
\$150 TO \$199.	2 648	81	158	83	30	163 185
\$200 TO \$249.	6 646	121	425	260	88	388 396
\$250 TO \$299.	12 204	318	896	743	216	616 521
\$300 TO \$349.	14 569	375	979	978	321	843 502
\$350 TO \$399.	14 781	442	1 153	1 104	362	676 452
\$400 TO \$449.	13 760	430	1 266	1 164	314	534 368
\$450 TO \$499.	11 211	330	882	1 087	223	389 258
\$500 TO \$599.	15 389	389	1 368	1 439	289	528 315
\$600 TO \$749.	10 140	249	615	1 088	122	283 180
\$750 OR MORE.	5 535	105	243	420	46	242 97
MEDIAN.DOL.	408	410	415	443	398	372 349
NOT MORTGAGED	48 240	1 772	4 529	2 538	1 206	2 611 2 450
LESS THAN \$50.	282	7	-	-	-	24 39
\$50 TO \$74.	675	-	19	8	7	70 56
\$75 TO \$99.	2 003	37	38	28	17	118 231
\$100 TO \$149.	9 337	170	420	254	118	614 780
\$150 TO \$199.	15 305	512	1 332	879	391	856 724
\$200 TO \$249.	11 551	545	1 497	787	362	535 345
\$250 OR MORE.	9 087	501	1 223	582	311	394 275
MEDIAN.DOL.	189	215	215	206	210	178 158
GROSS RENT						
SPECIFIED RENTER-OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS	100 934	4 937	17 957	10 788	5 393	4 267 2 181
LESS THAN \$60.	1 603	92	443	160	83	78 18
\$60 TO \$79.	2 259	178	556	182	121	99 26
\$80 TO \$99.	1 764	89	473	67	122	84 35
\$100 TO \$119.	2 278	111	475	195	170	136 35
\$120 TO \$149.	4 335	164	796	254	163	223 138
\$150 TO \$169.	4 413	101	934	370	139	252 158
\$170 TO \$199.	9 029	314	1 799	581	432	481 166
\$200 TO \$249.	21 397	1 154	4 364	1 379	1 396	1 028 503
\$250 TO \$299.	20 332	1 100	3 589	1 925	936	705 353
\$300 TO \$349.	13 679	741	2 520	2 449	564	420 160
\$350 TO \$399.	6 974	398	974	1 646	325	229 141
\$400 TO \$499.	4 831	231	481	1 008	179	158 72
\$500 OR MORE.	2 091	60	139	410	106	33 6
NO CASH RENT.	5 949	204	414	162	657	341 370
MEDIAN.DOL.	251	257	238	304	241	230 233

TABLE H-3. FUELS AND FINANCIAL CHARACTERISTICS OF HOUSING UNITS: 1980-CONTINUED

(DATA ARE ESTIMATES BASED ON A SAMPLE. FOR DEFINITIONS OF TERMS, SEE APPENDIXES A AND B.)

THE STATE
PLACES OF 25,000 OR MORE
TOWNS/TOWNSHIPS OF 25,000 OR MORE
COUNTIES

OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS.

HOUSE HEATING FUEL

UTILITY GAS 385
BOTTLED, TANK, OR LP GAS 792
ELECTRICITY 1 992
FUEL OIL, KEROSENE, ETC. 14 719
COAL OR COKE 81
WOOD 3 825
OTHER FUEL 25
NO FUEL USED 13

WATER HEATING FUEL

UTILITY GAS 639
BOTTLED, TANK, OR LP GAS 2 116
ELECTRICITY 10 997
FUEL OIL, KEROSENE, ETC. 7 578
OTHER 268
NO FUEL USED 234

COOKING FUEL

UTILITY GAS 955
BOTTLED, TANK, OR LP GAS 4 563
ELECTRICITY 15 831
OTHER 460
NO FUEL USED 23

SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS

SPECIFIED OWNER-OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS. 10 610
WITH A MORTGAGE 6 968
LESS THAN \$100 13
\$100 TO \$149 63
\$150 TO \$199 270
\$200 TO \$249 610
\$250 TO \$299 958
\$300 TO \$349 1 137
\$350 TO \$399 1 104
\$400 TO \$449 934
\$450 TO \$499 670
\$500 TO \$599 696
\$600 TO \$749 316
\$750 OR MORE 197
MEDIAN \$370

NOT MORTGAGED 3 642
LESS THAN \$50 27
\$50 TO \$74 88
\$75 TO \$99 150
\$100 TO \$149 719
\$150 TO \$199 1 256
\$200 TO \$249 791
\$250 OR MORE 611
MEDIAN \$183

GROSS RENT

SPECIFIED RENTER-OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS 5 950
LESS THAN \$60 109
\$60 TO \$79 147
\$80 TO \$99 125
\$100 TO \$119 121
\$120 TO \$149 250
\$150 TO \$169 243
\$170 TO \$199 520
\$200 TO \$249 1 322
\$250 TO \$299 1 278
\$300 TO \$349 791
\$350 TO \$399 309
\$400 TO \$499 255
\$500 OR MORE 56
NO CASH RENT 424
MEDIAN \$247

COUNTIES-CONTINUED

CHESHIRE COOS GRAFTON HILLSBOROUGH MERRIMACK ROCKINGHAM STRAFFORD SULLIVAN

21 832 12 938 23 221 95 820 34 674 65 951 29 104 13 306

UTILITY GAS 385 9 63 25 019 4 513 5 706 1 223 326
BOTTLED, TANK, OR LP GAS 792 219 1 454 1 524 896 1 909 802 561
ELECTRICITY 1 992 1 176 2 642 13 445 4 822 9 920 4 136 1 454
FUEL OIL, KEROSENE, ETC. 14 719 9 847 14 604 49 084 19 284 41 783 19 760 8 492
COAL OR COKE 81 13 66 104 57 143 54 22
WOOD 3 825 1 637 4 359 6 422 5 010 6 393 3 078 2 428
OTHER FUEL 25 5 20 109 90 76 42 23
NO FUEL USED 13 32 13 113 2 21 9 -

UTILITY GAS 639 38 157 29 174 5 109 6 564 1 654 549
BOTTLED, TANK, OR LP GAS 2 116 685 4 022 3 463 1 932 5 334 1 870 1 684
ELECTRICITY 10 997 5 401 10 015 32 344 16 393 27 550 12 801 6 209
FUEL OIL, KEROSENE, ETC. 7 578 6 319 8 306 30 174 10 551 25 993 12 363 4 541
OTHER 268 384 517 419 449 354 314 230
NO FUEL USED 234 111 204 246 240 156 102 93

UTILITY GAS 955 160 520 22 459 3 778 6 193 1 949 724
BOTTLED, TANK, OR LP GAS 4 563 2 103 8 210 6 242 5 242 11 934 4 536 3 037
ELECTRICITY 15 831 10 271 13 912 66 271 25 093 47 171 22 136 9 202
OTHER 460 356 545 742 551 613 411 330
NO FUEL USED 23 48 34 106 10 40 72 13

SPECIFIED OWNER-OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS. 10 610 5 777 9 963 46 738 16 280 34 553 12 913 5 885
WITH A MORTGAGE 6 968 3 485 6 154 34 386 10 749 25 558 8 571 3 669
LESS THAN \$100 13 7 37 28 22 22 13 5
\$100 TO \$149 63 32 73 85 33 78 39 43
\$150 TO \$199 270 214 287 418 359 373 262 117
\$200 TO \$249 610 465 662 1 266 753 1 054 651 401
\$250 TO \$299 958 640 937 3 059 1 465 2 220 1 249 539
\$300 TO \$349 1 137 649 974 3 786 1 671 3 032 1 425 550
\$350 TO \$399 1 104 479 752 4 268 1 617 3 459 1 248 726
\$400 TO \$449 934 360 665 4 546 1 508 3 376 1 055 414
\$450 TO \$499 670 257 449 4 035 1 040 3 047 827 239
\$500 TO \$599 696 259 604 6 174 1 194 4 391 868 360
\$600 TO \$749 316 57 431 4 207 734 3 114 620 198
\$750 OR MORE 197 66 283 2 514 353 1 392 314 77
MEDIAN \$370 330 357 447 383 438 376 362

NOT MORTGAGED 3 642 2 292 3 809 12 352 5 531 8 995 4 342 2 216
LESS THAN \$50 27 20 48 14 31 29 21 21
\$50 TO \$74 88 47 81 83 51 115 41 43
\$75 TO \$99 150 140 275 195 213 366 206 109
\$100 TO \$149 719 592 1 097 1 431 1 073 1 596 968 467
\$150 TO \$199 1 256 690 1 099 3 721 1 831 2 854 1 421 853
\$200 TO \$249 791 470 624 3 735 1 403 2 239 997 412
\$250 OR MORE 611 333 585 3 173 929 1 796 680 311
MEDIAN \$183 175 168 210 188 192 183 177

TABLE H-4. CHARACTERISTICS OF HOUSING UNITS WITH HOUSEHOLDER OF SPECIFIED RACE AND SPANISH ORIGIN: 1980

(DATA ARE ESTIMATES BASED ON A SAMPLE. FOR DEFINITIONS OF TERMS, SEE APPENDIXES A AND B)

THE STATE PLACES OF 25,000 OR MORE TOWNS/TOWNSHIPS OF 25,000 OR MORE COUNTIES	RACE					SPANISH ORIGIN1	RACE					SPANISH ORIGIN1
	WHITE	BLACK	AMERICAN INDIAN, ESKIMO, AND ALEUT	ASIAN AND PACIFIC ISLANDER	WHITE		BLACK	AMERICAN INDIAN, ESKIMO, AND ALEUT	ASIAN AND PACIFIC ISLANDER			
THE STATE						CONCORD CITY						
TENURE												
OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS	320 505	1 344	509	812	1 587	11 392	26	5	20	62		
OWNER-OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS	217 439	512	246	512	815	6 437	10	...	20	29		
PERCENT OF OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS	67.8	38.1	48.3	63.1	51.4	56.5	...	...	...	...
RENTER-OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS	103 066	832	263	300	772	4 955	16	...	-	33		
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS												
SPECIFIED OWNER-OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS	154 864	383	147	359	588	4 612	-	...	-	25		
WITH A MORTGAGE	106 764	322	125	312	499	2 840	-	...	-	19		
LESS THAN \$200	3 356	-	4	-	7	81	-	...	-	-		
\$200 TO \$299	18 770	30	29	14	101	439	-	...	-	7		
\$300 TO \$399	29 176	82	28	45	92	817	-	...	-	-		
\$400 TO \$499	24 826	49	11	65	98	760	-	...	-	-		
\$500 OR MORE	30 636	161	53	188	201	743	-	...	-	12		
MEDIANDOL.	408	500	413	543	460	410	-	...	-	...		
NOT MORTGAGED	48 100	61	22	47	89	1 772	-	...	-	6		
GROSS RENT												
SPECIFIED RENTER-OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS	99 389	809	245	299	743	4 893	16	...	-	33		
LESS THAN \$100	5 579	34	7	-	25	359	-	...	-	5		
\$100 TO \$199	19 796	110	35	73	209	678	-	...	-	6		
\$200 TO \$299	41 155	311	101	98	269	2 238	-	...	-	9		
\$300 OR MORE	27 033	312	79	89	204	1 418	12	...	-	8		
NO CASH RENT	5 826	42	23	39	36	200	4	...	-	5		
MEDIANDOL.	251	272	269	265	244	258	...	...	-	...
MANCHESTER CITY						NASHUA CITY						
TENURE												
OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS	33 964	147	57	96	327	24 004	313	25	105	241		
OWNER-OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS	16 241	12	-	46	122	13 379	123	5	68	119		
PERCENT OF OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS	47.8	8.2	-	...	37.3	55.7	39.3	...	64.8	49.4		
RENTER-OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS	17 723	135	57	50	205	10 625	190	20	37	122		
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS												
SPECIFIED OWNER-OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS	12 461	12	-	35	87	10 759	96	...	38	91		
WITH A MORTGAGE	7 944	6	-	29	70	8 248	79	...	38	82		
LESS THAN \$200	1 165	-	-	-	-	99	-	...	-	-		
\$200 TO \$299	1 321	-	-	-	9	1 003	-	...	-	18		
\$300 TO \$399	2 125	-	-	-	22	2 042	30	...	5	3		
\$400 TO \$499	2 136	6	-	6	8	2 223	14	...	10	33		
\$500 OR MORE	2 197	-	-	23	31	2 881	35	...	23	28		
MEDIANDOL.	414	...	-	...	...	442	...	...	...	...
NOT MORTGAGED	4 517	6	-	6	17	2 511	17	...	-	9		
GROSS RENT												
SPECIFIED RENTER-OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS	17 658	135	57	50	197	10 527	190	20	37	122		
LESS THAN \$100	1 456	10	-	-	18	402	-	7	-	-		
\$100 TO \$199	3 909	43	6	20	60	1 363	23	7	7	22		
\$200 TO \$299	7 829	60	39	18	72	3 239	59	-	6	32		
\$300 OR MORE	4 050	22	12	12	47	5 361	108	6	24	68		
NO CASH RENT	414	-	-	-	-	162	-	-	-	-		
MEDIANDOL.	238	217	...	...	222	304	314	...	...	309
PORTSMOUTH CITY						BELKNAP COUNTY						
TENURE												
OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS	8 998	358	20	34	105	15 512	7	39	15	36		
OWNER-OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS	3 778	87	8	5	24	11 080	...	17	...	23		
PERCENT OF OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS	42.0	24.3	...	...	22.9	71.4	...	...	...	...
RENTER-OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS	5 220	271	12	29	81	4 432	...	22	...	13		
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS												
SPECIFIED OWNER-OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS	3 136	73	...	...	19	7 289	...	17	...	15
WITH A MORTGAGE	1 938	65	...	...	19	4 686	...	14	...	15
LESS THAN \$200	35	-	...	...	-	204	...	2	...	6
\$200 TO \$299	288	16	...	...	5	1 004	...	-	...	6
\$300 TO \$399	642	33	...	...	14	1 519	...	-	...	3
\$400 TO \$499	537	-	...	...	-	921	...	2	...	-
\$500 OR MORE	436	16	...	...	-	1 038	...	10	...	-
MEDIANDOL.	401	...	...	...	...	372	...	...	...	...
NOT MORTGAGED	1 198	8	...	...	-	2 603	...	3	...	-
GROSS RENT												
SPECIFIED RENTER-OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS	5 090	248	12	29	69	4 233	...	22	...	13		
LESS THAN \$100	305	21	-	-	-	261	...	-	...	-		
\$100 TO \$199	878	26	-	-	6	1 085	...	7	...	13		
\$200 TO \$299	2 167	128	6	23	40	1 711	...	15	...	-		
\$300 OR MORE	1 126	42	-	6	17	840	...	-	...	-		
NO CASH RENT	614	31	6	-	6	336	...	-	...	-		
MEDIANDOL.	241	236	...	...	...	229	...	...	...	...

1 PERSONS OF SPANISH ORIGIN MAY BE OF ANY RACE.

TABLE H-4. CHARACTERISTICS OF HOUSING UNITS WITH HOUSEHOLDER OF SPECIFIED RACE AND SPANISH ORIGIN: 1980--CONTINUED

(DATA ARE ESTIMATES BASED ON A SAMPLE. FOR DEFINITIONS OF TERMS, SEE APPENDIXES A AND B.)

	RACE					RACE				
	WHITE	BLACK	AMERICAN INDIAN, ESKIMO, AND ALEUT	ASIAN AND PACIFIC ISLANDER	SPANISH ORIGIN	WHITE	BLACK	AMERICAN INDIAN, ESKIMO, AND ALEUT	ASIAN AND PACIFIC ISLANDER	SPANISH ORIGIN
THE STATE	CARROLL COUNTY					CHESHIRE COUNTY				
PLACES OF 25,000 OR MORE										
TOWNS/TOWNSHIPS OF 25,000 OR MORE										
COUNTIES										
OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS	11 026	2	20	18	32	21 742	37	34	19	74
OWNER-OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS	8 594	...	10	6	24	15 380	18	18	13	41
PERCENT OF OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS	77.9	...	...	...	...	70.7	...	...	...	...
RENTER-OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS	2 432	...	10	12	8	6 362	19	16	6	33
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS										
SPECIFIED OWNER-OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS	5 796	...	7	...	16	10 578	13	7	12	26
WITH A MORTGAGE	3 346	...	7	...	13	6 944	10	7	7	20
LESS THAN \$200	271	...	-	...	-	346	-	-	-	-
\$200 TO \$299	912	...	-	...	4	1 557	4	7	-	3
\$300 TO \$399	952	...	-	...	3	2 234	-	-	7	9
\$400 TO \$499	619	...	7	...	-	1 598	6	-	-	6
\$500 OR MORE	592	...	-	...	6	1 209	-	-	-	2
MEDIANDOL.	349	...	...	...	...	370	...	...	...	...
NOT MORTGAGED	2 450	...	-	...	3	3 634	3	-	5	6
GROSS RENT										
SPECIFIED RENTER-OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS	2 159	...	8	12	...	5 909	19	16	...	33
LESS THAN \$100	79	...	-	-	...	381	-	-	...	-
\$100 TO \$199	497	...	-	-	...	1 129	5	-	...	20
\$200 TO \$299	851	...	2	3	...	2 576	11	8	...	13
\$300 OR MORE	377	...	-	-	...	1 399	3	8	...	-
NO CASH RENT	355	...	6	9	...	424	-	-	...	-
MEDIANDOL.	233	...	...	...	...	247	...	...	...	...
TENURE										
OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS	12 909	2	16	5	29	23 029	51	42	79	73
OWNER-OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS	8 859	...	11	...	22	15 735	16	24	33	34
PERCENT OF OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS	68.6	...	...	...	...	68.3	...	...	...	...
RENTER-OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS	4 050	...	5	...	7	7 294	35	18	46	39
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS										
SPECIFIED OWNER-OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS	5 765	...	7	...	22	9 922	14	15	11	19
WITH A MORTGAGE	3 478	...	2	...	13	6 116	14	12	11	13
LESS THAN \$200	253	...	-	...	-	395	-	2	-	-
\$200 TO \$299	1 103	...	2	...	6	1 594	-	3	2	7
\$300 TO \$399	1 123	...	-	...	7	1 714	2	7	2	2
\$400 TO \$499	617	...	-	...	-	1 114	-	-	-	3
\$500 OR MORE	382	...	-	...	-	1 299	12	-	7	1
MEDIANDOL.	330	...	...	...	...	357	...	...	...	...
NOT MORTGAGED	2 287	...	5	...	9	3 806	-	3	-	6
GROSS RENT										
SPECIFIED RENTER-OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS	3 921	...	...	...	...	6 844	35	10	46	39
LESS THAN \$100	421	...	...	...	...	316	3	-	-	-
\$100 TO \$199	1 963	...	...	...	...	1 761	-	8	15	13
\$200 TO \$299	1 079	...	...	...	...	2 743	14	-	12	11
\$300 OR MORE	173	...	...	...	...	1 460	11	-	7	15
NO CASH RENT	285	...	...	...	...	564	7	2	12	-
MEDIANDOL.	179	...	...	...	...	234	...	...	...	...
TENURE										
OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS	94 706	533	110	314	712	34 442	73	54	52	145
OWNER-OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS	59 549	196	25	220	339	24 151	46	38	48	85
PERCENT OF OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS	62.9	36.8	22.7	70.1	47.6	70.1	...	...	...	58.6
RENTER-OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS	35 157	337	85	94	373	10 291	27	16	4	60
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS										
SPECIFIED OWNER-OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS	46 371	157	14	152	263	16 218	19	13	14	76
WITH A MORTGAGE	34 058	134	14	146	233	10 711	5	7	10	48
LESS THAN \$200	531	-	-	-	-	414	-	-	-	-
\$200 TO \$299	4 325	-	-	-	27	2 216	-	-	2	20
\$300 TO \$399	7 998	32	5	12	25	3 280	-	-	-	7
\$400 TO \$499	8 521	34	-	22	54	2 533	-	2	8	5
\$500 OR MORE	12 683	68	9	112	127	2 268	5	5	-	16
MEDIANDOL.	446	503	...	643	518	383	...	...	...	...
NOT MORTGAGED	12 313	23	-	6	30	5 507	14	6	4	28
GROSS RENT										
SPECIFIED RENTER-OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS	34 437	337	85	93	365	9 836	27	10	...	57
LESS THAN \$100	1 956	10	7	-	18	579	-	-	...	5
\$100 TO \$199	6 032	66	13	27	82	1 721	-	-	...	12
\$200 TO \$299	13 581	123	45	24	111	4 526	7	-	...	24
\$300 OR MORE	11 796	138	20	42	138	2 417	16	9	...	9
NO CASH RENT	1 072	-	-	-	16	593	4	1	...	7
MEDIANDOL.	264	269	...	...	264	247	...	...	...	...

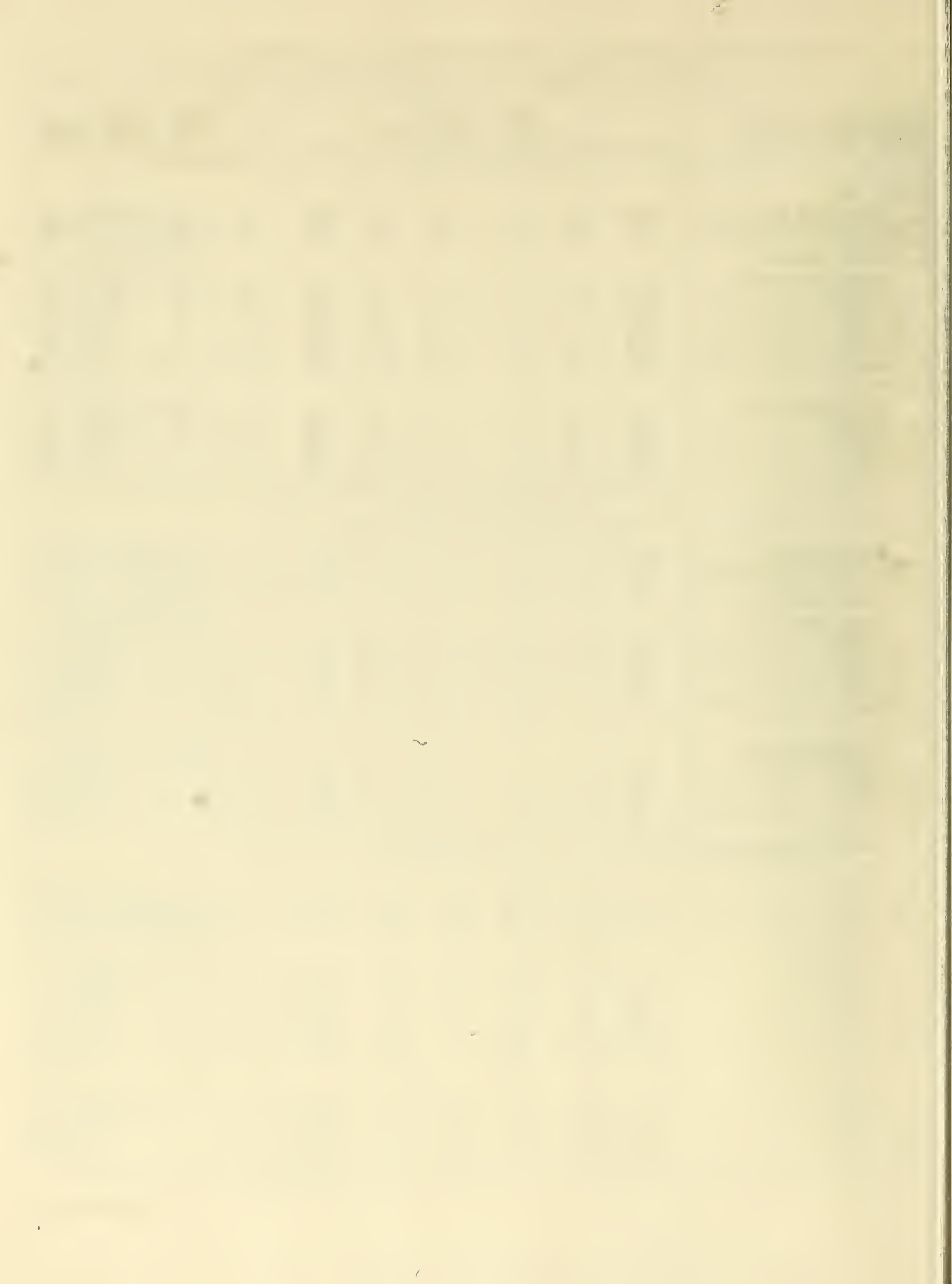
1 PERSONS OF SPANISH ORIGIN MAY BE OF ANY RACE.

TABLE H-4. CHARACTERISTICS OF HOUSING UNITS WITH HOUSEHOLDER OF SPECIFIED RACE AND SPANISH ORIGIN: 1980--CONTINUED

(DATA ARE ESTIMATES BASED ON A SAMPLE. FOR DEFINITIONS OF TERMS, SEE APPENDIXES A AND B)

	RACE					SPANISH ORIGIN ¹	RACE					SPANISH ORIGIN ¹
	WHITE	BLACK	AMERICAN INDIAN, ESKIMO, AND ALEUT	ASIAN AND PACIFIC ISLANDER			WHITE	BLACK	AMERICAN INDIAN, ESKIMO, AND ALEUT	ASIAN AND PACIFIC ISLANDER		
	ROCKINGHAM COUNTY						STRAFFORD COUNTY					
TENURE												
OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS	64 971	566	150	239	323		28 900	69	21	68		118
OWNER-OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS	46 342	193	81	147	166		18 579	37	9	33		50
PERCENT OF OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS	71.3	34.1	54.0	61.5	51.4		64.3	...	...	...		42.4
RENTER-OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS	18 629	373	69	92	157		10 321	32	12	35		68
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS												
SPECIFIED OWNER-OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS	34 234	144	48	125	107		12 824	32	...	29		23
WITH A MORTGAGE	25 273	123	48	112	100		8 496	32	...	15		23
LESS THAN \$200	473	-	-	-	-		304	-	...	-		-
\$200 TO \$299	3 233	23	10	8	21		1 895	3	...	-		4
\$300 TO \$399	6 428	33	16	14	29		2 652	15	...	6		7
\$400 TO \$499	6 383	9	-	29	19		1 867	-	...	6		5
\$500 OR MORE	8 756	58	22	61	31		1 778	14	...	3		7
MEDIANDOL.	437	475	...	512	400		376	...	...	...		...
NOT MORTGAGED	8 961	21	-	13	7		4 328	-	...	14		-
GROSS RENT												
SPECIFIED RENTER-OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS	18 057	350	69	92	142		10 054	32	12	35		68
LESS THAN \$100	650	21	-	-	-		627	-	-	-		2
\$100 TO \$199	2 371	33	-	-	20		2 224	6	-	28		38
\$200 TO \$299	7 328	142	13	51	78		4 858	7	12	-		22
\$300 OR MORE	6 218	123	42	36	36		1 896	19	-	3		6
NO CASH RENT	1 490	31	14	5	8		449	-	-	4		-
MEDIANDOL.	274	266	...	...	261		242	...	...	...		...
	SULLIVAN COUNTY											
TENURE												
OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS	13 268	4	23	3	45							
OWNER-OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS	9 170	...	13	...	31							
PERCENT OF OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS	69.1	...	...	...	...			
RENTER-OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS	4 098	...	10	...	14							
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS												
SPECIFIED OWNER-OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS	5 867	...	10	...	21							
WITH A MORTGAGE	3 656	...	5	...	21							
LESS THAN \$200	165	...	-	...	1							
\$200 TO \$299	931	...	5	...	3							
\$300 TO \$399	1 276	...	-	...	-							
\$400 TO \$499	653	...	-	...	6							
\$500 OR MORE	631	...	-	...	11							
MEDIANDOL.	363	...	...	...	...			
NOT MORTGAGED	2 211	...	5	...	-							
GROSS RENT												
SPECIFIED RENTER-OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS	3 939	...	10	...	11							
LESS THAN \$100	309	...	-	...	-							
\$100 TO \$199	1 013	...	4	...	5							
\$200 TO \$299	1 902	...	6	...	6							
\$300 OR MORE	457	...	-	...	-							
NO CASH RENT	258	...	-	...	-							
MEDIANDOL.	224	...	...	...	...			

¹PERSONS OF SPANISH ORIGIN MAY BE OF ANY RACE.



Appendix A.—Area Classifications

STATES

The 50 States and the District of Columbia are the constituent units of the United States.

COUNTIES

In most States, the primary divisions are termed counties. In Louisiana, these divisions are known as parishes. In Alaska, which has no counties, the county equivalents are the organized boroughs together with the "census areas" which were developed for general statistical purposes by the State of Alaska and the Census Bureau. In four States (Maryland, Missouri, Nevada, and Virginia), there are one or more cities which are independent of any county organization and thus constitute primary divisions of their States. That part of Yellowstone National Park in Montana is treated as a county equivalent. The District of Columbia has no primary divisions, and the entire area is considered equivalent to a county for census purposes.

PLACES

Two types of places are recognized in the census reports—incorporated places and census designated places—as defined below. In this report, data are shown for places with 25,000 or more inhabitants.

Incorporated Places—Incorporated places recognized in the reports of the census are those which are incorporated under the laws of their respective States as cities, boroughs, towns, and villages with the following exceptions: boroughs in Alaska and New York, and towns in the six New England States, New York, and Wisconsin. The towns in the New England States, New York, and Wisconsin, and the

boroughs in New York are recognized as minor civil divisions (MCD's) for census purposes; the boroughs in Alaska are county equivalents.

In Connecticut, a unique situation exists in which one incorporated place (Woodmont borough) is subordinate to another (Milford city). The city of Milford is coextensive with the town of Milford. In the tables for the Connecticut report in this series and other series of 1980 census reports, data shown for Milford city exclude those for Woodmont borough, and the user must therefore refer to data for Milford town (which include those for the borough) for data for Milford city.

Census Designated Places—As in the 1950, 1960, and 1970 censuses, the Census Bureau has delineated boundaries for closely settled population centers without corporate limits. In 1980, the name of each such place is followed by "(CDP)," meaning "census designated place." In the 1970 and earlier censuses, these places were identified by "(U)," meaning "unincorporated place."

In 11 States certain CDP's are coextensive with MCD's. These entities are shown only as towns/townships in this report. The States are: Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin.

TOWNS AND TOWNSHIPS

Statistics for minor civil divisions, the primary legal subdivisions of counties, are presented only for 11 States where those areas have important significance as geographic units. Data are shown for towns of 25,000 or more in the six New England States (Connecticut, Maine,

Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Vermont) and in New York and Wisconsin, and for townships of 25,000 or more in Michigan, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania.

URBAN AND RURAL RESIDENCE

As defined for the 1980 census, the urban population comprises all persons living in urbanized areas and in places of 2,500 or more inhabitants outside urbanized areas. More specifically, the urban population consists of all persons living in (1) places of 2,500 or more inhabitants incorporated as cities, villages, boroughs (except in Alaska and New York), and towns (except in the New England States, New York, and Wisconsin), but excluding those persons living in the rural portions of extended cities; (2) census designated places of 2,500 or more inhabitants; and (3) other territory, incorporated or unincorporated, included in urbanized areas. The population not classified as urban constitutes the rural population. The definition of "extended cities" can be found in Appendix A of the report series *Number of Inhabitants*, PC80-1-A.

Urbanized Areas—The major objective of the Census Bureau in delineating urbanized areas is to provide a better separation of urban and rural population and housing in the vicinity of large cities. An urbanized area consists of a central city or cities and surrounding closely settled contiguous territory ("urban fringe") that together have a minimum population of 50,000.

Rural Farm—The rural farm population includes all persons living in rural areas on farms. Farms are defined as places from which sales of crops, livestock, and other farm products amounted to \$1,000 or more during 1979.



Appendix B.—Definitions and Explanations of Subject Characteristics

GENERAL	B-1
POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS	
Household	B-1
Relationship to Householder	B-1
Householder	B-1
Spouse	B-2
Child	B-2
Other Relative	B-2
Nonrelative	B-2
Unrelated Individual	B-2
Family	B-2
Group Quarters	B-2
Inmates of Institutions	B-2
Other	B-2
Sex	B-2
Race	B-2
Comparability Between 1980 Census 100-Percent and Sample Totals for Racial Groups	B-3
Edit and Review of Race Item During Sample Processing	B-3
Comparability With 1970 Census Data	B-3
Age	B-4
Marital Status	B-4
Spanish Origin	B-4
Comparability Between 1980 Census 100-Percent and Sample Totals for the Spanish Origin Population	B-4
Comparability With 1970 Census Data	B-4
School Enrollment	B-5
Years of School Completed	B-5
Nativity and Place of Birth	B-5
Language Spoken at Home and Ability to Speak English	B-5
Residence in 1975	B-5
Veteran Status	B-5
Work Disability	B-5
Public Transportation Disability	B-6
Fertility	B-6
Means of Transportation to Work	B-6
Reference Week	B-6
Labor Force Status	B-6
Employed	B-6
Unemployed	B-6

Industry and Occupation	B-6
Class of Worker	B-7
Private Wage and Salary Workers	B-7
Government Workers	B-7
Self-Employed Workers	B-7
Unpaid Family Workers	B-7
Labor Force Status in 1979	B-7
Worked in 1979	B-7
With Unemployment in 1979	B-7
Income in 1979	B-7
Poverty Status in 1979	B-8
Persons for Whom Poverty Status is Determined	B-8
Specified Poverty Level	B-8
HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS	
Living Quarters	B-8
Housing Units	B-8
Group Quarters	B-9
Year-Round Housing Units	B-9
Occupancy and Vacancy Characteristics	B-9
Occupied Housing Units	B-9
Year Householder Moved Into Unit	B-9
Vacant Housing Units	B-9
Type of Vacant Unit	B-9
Vacancy Status	B-9
For Sale Only	B-9
For Rent	B-9
Held for Occasional Use	B-9
Other Vacants	B-9
Tenure	B-9
Utilization, Structural, and Plumbing Characteristics	B-9
Bedrooms	B-9
Kitchen Facilities	B-10
Year Structure Built	B-10
Units in Structure	B-10
Stories in Structure	B-10
Passenger Elevator	B-10
Bathrooms	B-10
Source of Water	B-10
Sewage Disposal	B-10
Equipment and Fuels	B-10
Heating Equipment	B-10
Air-Conditioning	B-10
Vehicles Available	B-10
Telephone in Housing Unit	B-11
Fuels Used for House Heating, Water Heating, and Cooking	B-11

Financial Characteristics	B-11
Mortgage Status and Selected Monthly Owner Costs	B-11
Gross Rent	B-11

GENERAL

The 1980 census was conducted primarily through self-enumeration. The principal determinant for the responses was, therefore, the questionnaire and its accompanying instruction guide. Facsimiles of the questionnaire pages containing the population and housing questions used to produce the data shown in this report and the respondent instruction guide which relates to these questions are presented in appendix E. The population and housing subjects are defined below.

POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS

Household—A household includes all the persons who occupy a housing unit. The measure "persons per household" is obtained by dividing the number of persons in households by the number of households (or householders). For further information, see the housing unit definition.

Relationship to Householder—The data on relationship to householder were derived from answers to question 2, which was asked of all persons in housing units. Only basic categories of relationship are recognized in this report. More detailed categories of relationship will appear in the PC80-1-B, PC80-1-C, and PC80-1-D reports (and summary tape files 2, 4, and 5).

Householder—One person in each household is designated as the "householder." In most cases, this is the person, or one of the persons, in whose name the home is owned or rented and who is listed in column 1

of the census questionnaire. If there is no such person in the household, any adult household member could be designated as the "householder."

Two types of householders are distinguished: a family householder and a nonfamily householder. A family householder is a householder living with one or more persons related to him or her by birth, marriage, or adoption. The householder and all persons in the household related to him or her are family members. A nonfamily householder is a householder living alone or with non-relatives only.

Spouse—A person married to and living with a householder. This category includes persons in formal marriages as well as persons in common-law marriages.

Child—A son, daughter, stepchild, or adopted child of the householder regardless of the child's age or marital status. The category excludes sons-in-law and daughters-in-law. "Own children" are sons and daughters, including stepchildren and adopted children of the householder who are single (never married) and under 18 years of age. "Related" children in a family include own children and all other persons except the spouse of the householder under 18 years of age in the household, regardless of marital status, who are related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption.

Other Relative—Any person related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption, who is not shown separately in the particular table (e.g., "spouse," "child," "brother or sister," or "parent").

Nonrelative—Any person in the household not related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption. Roomers, boarders, partners, roommates, paid employees, wards, and foster children are included in this category.

Unrelated Individual—An unrelated individual is (1) a householder living alone or with nonrelatives only, (2) a household member who is not related to the householder, or (3) a person living in group quarters who is not an inmate of an institution.

Family—A family consists of a householder and one or more other persons living in the same household who are related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption; all persons in a household who are related to the householder are regarded as members of his or her family. A "married-couple family" is a family in which the householder and spouse are enumerated as members of the same household. Not all households contain families, because a household may be composed of a group of unrelated persons or one person living alone. The measure "persons per family" is obtained by dividing the number of persons in families by the total number of families (or family householders).

Group quarters—All persons not living in households are classified by the Bureau of the Census as living in group quarters. Two general categories of persons in group quarters are recognized:

Inmates of Institutions—Persons under care or custody in institutions at the time of enumeration are classified as "patients or inmates" of an institution regardless of their length of stay in that place and regardless of the number of people in that place. Institutions include homes, schools, hospitals, or wards for the physically or mentally handicapped; hospitals or wards for mental, tubercular, or chronic disease patients; homes for unmarried mothers; nursing, convalescent, and rest homes for the aged and dependent; orphanages; and correctional institutions.

Other—This category includes all persons living in group quarters who are not inmates of institutions. Rooming and boarding houses, communes, farm and nonfarm workers' dormitories, convents or monasteries, and other living quarters are classified as "other" group quarters if there are 9 or more persons unrelated to the person listed in column 1 of the questionnaire, or 10 or more unrelated persons who share the unit. Persons residing in certain other types of living arrangements are classified as living in "other" group quarters regardless of the number or relationship of people in the unit. These include persons residing in military barracks, on ships, in college dormitories, or in sorority and fraternity houses; patients in general or

maternity wards of hospitals who have no usual residence elsewhere; staff members in institutional quarters; and persons enumerated in missions, flophouses, Salvation Army shelters, railroad stations, etc.

Sex—The data on sex were derived from answers to question 3, which was asked of all persons.

Race—The data on race were derived from answers to question 4, which was asked of all persons. The concept of race as used by the Census Bureau reflects self-identification by respondents; it does not denote any clear-cut scientific definition of biological stock. Since the 1980 census obtained information on race through self-identification, the data represent self-classification by people according to the race with which they identify. In this report, data are presented for housing units, households, and families classified by the race of the householder.

For persons who could not provide a single response to the race question, the race of the person's mother was used; however, if a single response could not be provided for the person's mother, the first race reported by the person was used. This is a modification of the 1970 census procedure in which the race of the person's father was used.

The category "White" includes persons who indicated their race as White, as well as persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories listed on the questionnaire, but entered a response such as Canadian, German, Italian, Lebanese, or Polish. In the 1980 census, persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories but marked "Other" and wrote in entries such as Cuban, Puerto Rican, Mexican, or Dominican were included in the "Other" race category; in the 1970 census, most of these persons were included in the "White" category.

The category "Black" includes persons who indicated their race as Black or Negro, as well as persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories listed on the questionnaire, but reported entries such as Jamaican, Black Puerto Rican, West Indian, Haitian, or Nigerian.

The category "American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut" includes persons who classified themselves as such in one of

the specific race categories. In addition, persons who did not report themselves in one of the specific race categories but entered the name of an Indian tribe or reported such entries as Canadian Indian, French-American Indian, or Spanish-American Indian were classified as American Indian.

"Asian and Pacific Islander" includes persons who indicated their race as Japanese, Chinese, Filipino, Korean, Vietnamese, Asian Indian, Hawaiian, Guamanian, Samoan, and persons who marked the "Other" race category and provided write-in entries of other Asian and Pacific Islander groups such as Cambodian, Laotian, Pakistani, and Fiji Islander. Also, persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories but wrote in an entry indicating one of the nine specific categories listed above, e.g., Chinese and Filipino, were classified accordingly. For example, entries of Nipponese and Japanese American were classified as Japanese, entries of Taiwanese and Cantonese as Chinese, etc.

Comparability Between 1980 Census 100-Percent and Sample Totals for Racial Groups—The population totals for racial groups in this report are based on sample tabulations and, therefore, may differ from data based on 100-percent tabulations. Such differences reflect the results of additional edit and review procedures performed during the processing of sample questionnaires as well as sampling variability and nonsampling error. (For an explanation of sampling variability and nonsampling error, see Appendix D, "Accuracy of the Data.")

The more extensive review and edit of the sample information resulted in a shift of some persons from the "Other" category to the racial categories "White," "Black," "American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut," and "Asian and Pacific Islander." (See the discussion on "Edit and Review of Race Item During Sample Processing" below.) The effect of this additional editing on the sample population totals varies substantially by racial group and geographical area of the country. For instance, in California the Asian and Pacific Islander population increased by 59,155 persons from 1,253,818 in the 100-percent tabula-

tions to 1,312,973 in sample tabulations primarily as a result of this additional editing; in some other areas, the effect of the editing was negligible.

It is important to note that the differences between the sample and 100-percent population totals also reflect the effects of sampling variability. The amount of sampling variability is affected by the size of the specific racial group as well as the size of the geographic area. (See the section, "Calculation of Standard Errors," in Appendix D, "Accuracy of the Data.") Information now available indicates that the 100-percent tabulations shown in PC80-1-B reports, which are not affected by sampling variability, are usually the best source to use for the total population of the racial groups for most geographical areas of the country. However, the use of 100-percent or sample data for characteristics of race groups (e.g., age, relationship, education, income) is dependent upon whether the data on characteristics were collected on a 100-percent or sample basis. Subsequent 1980 census reports will provide more information on the effects of sample processing on the population totals for the racial groups.

Edit and Review of Race Item During Sample Processing—As mentioned above, the processing of the sample questionnaires included a thorough review of write-in entries as well as additional editing to resolve inconsistent or incomplete responses. For instance, a number of persons who marked the "Other" race category supplied a write-in entry (e.g., Canadian, Polish, Lebanese, Black Puerto Rican, or Jamaican) which indicated that they belonged in one of the specific race categories. Limited edit and review procedures were performed for entries of this type during the 100-percent processing; however, not all such cases were identified. The more thorough review of write-in entries in the sample coding operation reclassified such responses into one of the 14 specific race categories. Also, write-in entries of Asian and Pacific Islander groups, such as Cambodian, Laotian, and Thai, which were not listed separately in the race item, were coded and subsequently tabulated as

"Asian and Pacific Islander" to provide data on the total Asian and Pacific Islander population in sample tabulations.

Comparability With 1970 Census Data—Differences between 1980 and 1970 census population totals by race seriously affect the comparability for some race groups. First, Spanish origin persons reported their race differently in the 1980 census than in the 1970 census; this difference in reporting has a substantial impact on the population totals and comparability for the "White" population and the "Race, n.e.c." or "Other" population (shown as "All other races" in most 1970 census publications). A much larger proportion of the Spanish origin population in 1980 than in 1970 reported their race in the questionnaire category as "Other." Second, in 1970, most persons who marked the "Other" race category and wrote in a Spanish designation such as Mexican, Venezuelan, Latino, etc., were reclassified as "White." In 1980, such persons were not reclassified but remained in the "Other" race category. As a result of this procedural change and the differences in reporting by this population, the proportion of the Spanish origin population classified as "Other" race in the 1980 census was substantially higher than that in the 1970 census. Nationally, in 1970, only 1 percent of Spanish origin persons were classified as "Other" race and 93 percent as "White." The 1980 census sample data showed a much larger proportion, 38 percent, of Spanish origin persons reported their race as "Other" and only 58 percent reported "White." As a consequence of these differences, 1980 population totals for "White" and "Race, n.e.c." are not comparable with corresponding 1970 figures.

The 1980 count for the Asian and Pacific Islander population reflects a high level of immigration during the 1970's as well as a number of changes in census procedures which were developed, in part, as a result of this high level of immigration. First, the number of Asian and Pacific Islander categories listed separately on the 1980 census questionnaire was expanded to include four additional groups: Vietnamese, Asian Indian, Guamanian, and

Appendix B.—Definitions and Explanations of Subject Characteristics

Samoan. Asian Indians were classified as "White" in 1970, but were included in the "Asian and Pacific Islander" category in 1980. The Vietnamese, Guamanian, and Samoan populations were included in the "Other" race category in the 1970 census but were included in the "Asian and Pacific Islander" category in 1980. Second, "Other Asian and Pacific Islander" groups such as Cambodian, Laotian, Pakistani, and Fiji Islander were identified and tabulated as Asian and Pacific Islander in sample tabulations in the 1980 census; in 1970, most of these groups were included in the "Other" race category.

In addition, in 1980, data were collected separately for Hawaiians and Koreans in all States, but in 1970, these data were not collected for Alaska. On the 1970 census questionnaire used in Alaska, Eskimo and Aleut were substituted for these two categories. Since the numbers of Hawaiians and Koreans were small in Alaska, this questionnaire change does not have a major impact on the comparability of the 1980 and 1970 data for the Asian and Pacific Islander population.

Age—The data on age were derived from answers to question 5, which was asked of all persons. Only the information in questions 5b and 5c (on month and year of birth) was read into the computer. Answers to question 5a (on age at last birthday) were used during field review to fill in any blanks in questions 5b and 5c. The age classification is based on the age of the person in completed years as of April 1, 1980. The data on age represent the difference, as calculated in the computer, between date of birth and April 1, 1980. The median ages shown in this report are computed on the basis of more detailed intervals than shown in table P-1.

Marital Status—The data on marital status were derived from question 6, which was asked of all persons. The marital status classification refers to the status at the time of enumeration. Persons classified as "now married" include those who have been married only once and have never been widowed or divorced as well as those currently married persons who remarried after having been widowed or divorced. Persons reported as separated

are those living apart because of marital discord, with or without a legal separation. Persons in common-law marriages are classified as married, persons whose only marriage had been annulled are classified as never married, and all persons under 15 years old are classified as never married. All persons classified as never married are shown as "single" in this report.

Spanish Origin—The data on Spanish/Hispanic origin or descent were derived from answers to question 7, which was asked of all persons. Information on the Spanish origin population shown in this report is derived from both 1980 census 100-percent and sample tabulations. For a discussion of the two data sources, see "Comparability Between 1980 Census 100-Percent and Sample Totals for the Spanish Origin Population" below.

Persons of Spanish origin or descent are those who classified themselves in one of the specific Spanish origin categories listed on the questionnaire—Mexican, Puerto Rican, or Cuban—as well as those who indicated that they were of other Spanish/Hispanic origin. Persons reporting "other Spanish/Hispanic" origin are those whose origins are from Spain or the Spanish-speaking countries of Central or South America, or they are Spanish origin persons identifying themselves generally as Spanish, Spanish-American, Hispano, Latino, etc.

Origin or descent can be viewed as the ancestry, nationality group, lineage, or country in which the person or person's parents or ancestors were born before their arrival in the United States. Persons of Spanish origin may be of any race. In this report, households and families are classified by the Spanish origin of the householder.

Persons of more than one Spanish origin and persons of both a Spanish and another origin who were in doubt as to how to report a specific origin were classified according to the origin of the person's mother. If a single origin was not provided for the person's mother, the first reported origin of the person was used.

Preliminary evaluations of 1980 census data suggest some limited misreporting of Spanish origin. Available evidence indicates that the misreporting may have occurred only in selected areas with relatively small Spanish origin populations, such as in some southern States,

but it is not apparent in those areas with the largest concentrations of Spanish origin persons. For a fuller discussion of the reporting in the Spanish origin item, see the 1980 census Supplementary Report, "Persons of Spanish Origin by States: 1980."

Comparability Between 1980 Census 100-Percent and Sample Totals for the Spanish Origin Population

The population totals for the Spanish origin population in this report are based on sample tabulations and, therefore, may differ from data based on 100-percent tabulations. Such differences reflect the results of more extensive edit procedures performed for the Spanish/Hispanic origin item during the processing of sample questionnaires as well as sampling variability and nonsampling error. (For an explanation of sampling variability and nonsampling error, see Appendix D, "Accuracy of the Data.") Available information shows that the effect of the extensive edit procedures varies substantially by geographical area.

It is important to note that the sample population totals for Spanish origin may vary considerably from the 100-percent totals because of sampling variability. The amount of sampling variability is affected by the size of the population and size of the area. (See the section "Calculation of Standard Errors," in Appendix D, "Accuracy of the Data.") Thus, the 100-percent tabulations, which are not affected by sampling variability, are usually the best source to use for the population totals of the Spanish origin population for the areas shown in this report. However, the use of 100-percent or sample data for the characteristics of the Spanish origin population (e.g., age, relationship, education, income) is dependent upon whether the data on characteristics were collected on a 100-percent or sample basis. Subsequent 1980 census reports will provide more information on the effects of sample processing on the population totals.

Comparability With 1970 Census Data—The 1980 figures on Spanish origin are not directly comparable with 1970 Spanish origin totals because of a number of factors: namely, overall improvements in the 1980

Appendix B.—Definitions and Explanations of Subject Characteristics

census, better coverage of the population, improved question design, and an effective public relations campaign by the Census Bureau with the assistance of national and community ethnic groups. These efforts undoubtedly resulted in the inclusion of a sizeable but unknown number of persons of Hispanic origin who are in the country in other than legal status.

In the 1980 census Spanish origin question, specific changes in design included the placement of the category "No, not Spanish/Hispanic" as the first category in that question. (The corresponding category appeared last in the 1970 question.) Also, the 1970 category "Central or South American" was deleted because in 1970 some respondents misinterpreted the category; furthermore, the designations "Mexican-American" and "Chicano" were added to the Spanish origin question in 1980. In the 1970 census, the question on Spanish origin was asked of only a 5-percent sample of the population.

School Enrollment—The data on school enrollment were derived from answers to questions 8 and 9. Persons are classified as enrolled in school if they reported attending a "regular" school or college at any time between February 1, 1980, and the time of enumeration. Regular schooling is defined as nursery school, kindergarten, elementary school, and schooling which leads to a high school diploma or college degree. Schooling in trade or business schools, company training, or schooling through a tutor was to be reported only if the course credits obtained were regarded as transferable to a regular elementary school, high school, or college. Children were to be reported as enrolled in nursery school if the school included instruction as an integral phase of its program but not if only custodial care was given. Children in Head Start programs were to be reported in nursery school or kindergarten as appropriate.

Elementary school, as defined here, includes grades 1 through 8, and high school includes grades 9 through 12. In general, a public school is defined as any school which is controlled and supported primarily by a local, State, or Federal government agency.

Years of School Completed—The data on years of school completed were derived from answers to questions 9 and 10. Persons whose education was received in a foreign school system or an ungraded school were instructed to report the approximate equivalent grade in the regular American school system. If a person was currently attending or did not finish (question 10) the highest grade attended (question 9), he or she was tabulated as having completed the previous grade or year.

If the person did not attend college but finished high school by an equivalency test (GED), the person was instructed to mark grade 12 (high school, 4 years).

Nativity and Place of Birth—The data on nativity and place of birth were derived from answers to questions 11 and 12. The category "native" comprises persons born in the United States, in Puerto Rico, or in an outlying area of the United States. Also included in this category is the small number of persons who were born abroad (or at sea) with at least one American parent. Persons not classified as native are classified as "foreign born."

Native persons are classified according to their State or area of birth. Respondents were instructed to report place of birth as the mother's usual State of residence at the time of the birth, rather than as the location of the hospital if the birth occurred in a hospital.

Language Spoken at Home and Ability to Speak English—The data on language spoken at home and ability to speak English were derived from answers to questions 13a, b, and c. Persons who responded in question 13a that they spoke a language other than English at home were asked to report what language they spoke (question 13b) and how well they could speak English (question 13c). All languages that were reported were coded using a detailed classification of languages. Ability to speak English was reported as one of four categories: "Very well," "Well," "Not well," or "Not at all."

The questions on language usage were intended to determine the extent to which non-English languages are spoken in the United States and to determine how many persons feel they have difficulty speaking English. The questions were not intended to determine which

language was a person's main language, or whether a person was fluent in the non-English language that he or she reported. Therefore, persons who reported speaking a language other than English may have also spoken English at home, and they may have been more fluent in English than in the non-English language.

Residence in 1975—The data on residence in 1975 were derived from answers to questions 15a and 15b. Residence on April 1, 1975, is the usual place of residence 5 years before enumeration. The number of persons who were living in a different house in 1975 is somewhat less than the total number of moves during the 5 years. Some persons in the same house at the two dates had moved during the 5-year period but by the time of enumeration had returned to their 1975 residence. Other persons who were living in a different house had made one or more intermediate moves. For similar reasons, the number of persons living in a different county or a different State understates the number of these kinds of moves. Data on residence in 1975 are based on approximately one-half of the full census sample (see appendix D). Therefore, figures in tabulations involving residence in 1975 may differ from tabulations based on the full sample. For example, the number of persons 5 years old and over from residence-in-1975 tabulations may not agree with other tabulations by age.

Veteran Status—The data on veteran status were derived from responses to question 18. A "veteran," as defined in census publications, is a person 16 years old or over who has served but is not now serving on active duty in the Armed Forces of the United States. Persons are classified as veterans if they were ever on active duty in the U.S. Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard, even if the time served was short. Persons in the National Guard or in military reserve units are classified as veterans only if they were ever called to active duty. All other civilians 16 years old and over are classified as nonveterans.

Work Disability—The data on disability status were derived from answers to question 19. Persons are identified as having a work disability if they had a

Appendix B.—Definitions and Explanations of Subject Characteristics

health condition which had lasted 6 or more months and which limited the kind or amount of work they could do at a job. Persons with a work disability are further classified as "prevented from working" or "not prevented from working."

The term "health condition" refers to both physical and mental conditions. Temporary health problems are not considered a health condition.

Persons are considered limited in the kind or amount of work they could do if they were restricted in the kinds of jobs at which they were able to work or if they were unable to work at a full-time job.

Public Transportation Disability—Persons are identified as having a public transportation disability if they had a health condition which had lasted 6 or more months and which made it difficult or impossible for them to use buses, trains, subways, or other forms of public transportation.

Fertility (Children Ever Born)—The data on children ever born were derived from responses to question 20. The number of children ever born to a woman consists of all live births the woman has ever had, including any children who have died (even shortly after birth) or who no longer live with her. Excluded are miscarriages and still births and any of the woman's stepchildren, foster children, or adopted children.

Means of Transportation to Work—The data on means of transportation to work were derived from answers to questions 24b, 24c, and 24d which were asked only of persons who indicated in question 22 that they had worked at any time during the reference week (see below for definition of reference week). Means of transportation to work refers to the principal mode of travel or type of conveyance that the person usually used to get from home to work during the reference week. Persons who used different means of transportation on different days of the week were asked to specify the one they used most often. Persons who used more than one means of transportation to get to work each day were asked to report the one used for the longest distance during the work trip. The category "car,

truck, or van" includes workers using a car (including company cars but excluding taxicabs), a truck of one-ton capacity or less, or a van. The category "public transportation" includes workers who used a bus or streetcar, subway or elevated, railroad, or taxicab.

A question on carpooling (question 24c) was asked of all workers who reported their means of transportation to work as "car," "truck," or "van." The category "drive alone" includes persons who usually drove alone to work, as well as persons who were driven to work by someone who then drove back home or to a nonwork destination. The category "carpool" includes workers who reported that they usually shared driving, drove others, or rode as a passenger during the reference week. The measure "persons per private vehicle" is obtained by dividing the number of persons using a car, truck, or van to get to work by the number of such vehicles that they used.

Reference Week—The data on labor force status and journey to work relate to the calendar week preceding the date on which the respondents completed their questionnaires or were interviewed by enumerators. This week is not the same for all respondents because not all persons were enumerated during the same week.

Labor Force Status—The data on labor force status were derived from answers to questions 22, 25, and 26. The "labor force" includes all persons in the civilian labor force plus members of the Armed Forces (persons 16 years old and over on active duty with the U.S. Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard). The "civilian labor force" consists of persons classified as employed or unemployed in accordance with the criteria described below.

All persons 16 years old and over who are not classified as members of the labor force are defined as "not in labor force." This category consists mainly of students, housewives, retired workers, seasonal workers enumerated in an "off" season who were not looking for work, inmates of institutions, disabled persons, and persons doing only incidental unpaid family work (less than 15 hours during the reference week).

Employed—Employed persons include all civilians 16 years old and over who were either (a) "at work"—those who did any work at all during the reference week as paid employees or in their own business or profession, or on their own farm, or who worked 15 hours or more as unpaid workers on a family farm or in a family business; or (b) were "with a job but not at work"—those who did not work during the reference week but had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent due to illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, vacation, or other personal reasons. Excluded from the employed are persons whose only activity consisted of work around the house or volunteer work for religious, charitable, and similar organizations.

Unemployed—Persons are classified as unemployed if they were civilians 16 years old and over and (a) were neither "at work" nor "with a job but not at work" during the reference week, (b) were looking for work during the last 4 weeks, and (c) were available to accept a job. Also included as unemployed are persons who did not work at all during the reference week and were waiting to be called back to a job from which they had been laid off.

Industry and Occupation—The data on industry and occupation were derived from answers to questions 28 and 29, respectively, and are shown here for employed persons 16 years old and over. For persons who worked at two or more jobs, the data refer to the job at which the person worked the greatest number of hours during the reference week. The industry and occupation statistics are based on the detailed classification systems developed for the 1980 census. The 1980 industry classification is based on the U.S. Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) and is similar to the 1970 system; the 1980 occupation classification is based on the new U.S. Standard Occupation Classification (SOC). This report shows major occupation and industry groups. The relationship between these major groups and more detailed categories found in other reports will be shown in the PC80-1-C and PC80-1-D reports.

Appendix B.—Definitions and Explanations of Subject Characteristics

Class of Worker—The data on class of worker were derived from answers to question 30. The information on class of worker refers to the same job as a respondent's industry and occupation. The definitions of the class of worker categories shown in this report are as follows:

Private Wage and Salary Workers—Persons who work for a private employer for wages, salary, commission, tips, pay-in-kind, or at piece rates.

Government Workers—Employees of any Federal, State, or local governmental unit, regardless of the activity of the particular agency.

Self-Employed Workers—Those who work for profit or fees in their own unincorporated business, profession, or trade or who operate a farm.

Unpaid Family Workers—Those who work without pay in a family business or farm.

Labor Force Status in 1979—The data on labor status in 1979 were derived from answers to question 31. Persons 16 years old and over are classified as "in labor force in 1979" if they worked in 1979 or had any weeks of unemployment in 1979, in accordance with the criteria for weeks worked in 1979 and weeks of unemployment in 1979 described below.

Worked in 1979—Persons 16 years old and over who worked 1 or more weeks in 1979 in accordance with the criteria described below are classified as "worked in 1979."

The data on weeks worked in 1979 pertain to the number of weeks during 1979 in which persons 16 years old and over did any work for pay or profit (including weeks on paid vacation or on paid sick leave) or worked without pay on a family farm or in a family business, or were on active duty in the Armed Forces.

Persons 16 years old and over who reported that they usually worked 35 or more hours each week during the weeks they worked are classified as "usually worked full-time," persons who reported that they usually worked 1 to 34 hours are classified as "usually worked part-time."

With Unemployment in 1979—Persons 16 years old and over who had one

or more weeks of unemployment in 1979 in accordance with the criteria described below are classified as "with unemployment in 1979."

The data on weeks of unemployment in 1979 pertain to the number of weeks during 1979 in which persons 16 years old and over did not work but spent any time looking for work (i.e., trying to get a job or start a business or professional practice) or on layoff from a job. Excluded are any weeks in which the person worked, even for one hour; or any weeks for which the person received any wages or salary; or in which the person was on active duty in the Armed Forces, on paid vacation, or on paid leave.

Income in 1979—The data on income in 1979 were derived from answers to questions 32 and 33. Information on money income received in the calendar year 1979 was requested from persons 15 years old and over. "Total income" is the algebraic sum of the amounts reported separately for wage and salary income; nonfarm net self-employment income; farm net self-employment income; interest, dividend, royalty or net rental income; Social Security or Railroad Retirement income; public assistance or welfare income; and all other income. The figures represent the amount of income received regularly before deductions for personal income taxes, Social Security, bond purchases, union dues, medicare deductions, etc.

"Wage or salary income" is defined as the total money earnings received during the calendar year 1979 for work performed as an employee at any time. It includes wages, salary, pay from Armed Forces, commissions, tips, piece rate payments, and cash bonuses earned. "Nonfarm net self-employment income" is defined as net money income (gross receipts minus business expenses) received from a business, professional enterprise, or partnership in which the person was engaged on his or her own account. "Farm net self-employment income" is defined as the net money income (gross receipts minus operating expenses) received from the operation of a farm by a person on his or her own account, as an owner, renter, or sharecropper. "Earnings" is defined as the algebraic sum of wage or salary income and net income from nonfarm and farm self-employment.

"Interest, dividend, royalty or net rental income" includes interest on savings or bonds, dividends from stockholdings or membership in associations, net royalties, and net income from rental of property to others and receipts from boarders or lodgers. "Social Security income" includes Social Security pensions and survivors' benefits and permanent disability insurance payments made by the Social Security Administration, prior to deductions for medical insurance and railroad retirement insurance checks from the U.S. Government. "Medicare" reimbursements are not included. "Public assistance" or public welfare income includes (1) supplementary security income payments made by Federal, State, or local welfare agencies to low income persons who are aged (65 years old or over), blind, or disabled; (2) aid to families with dependent children, and (3) general assistance. Separate payments received for hospital or other medical care (vendor payments) are excluded from this item.

"Income from all other sources" includes unemployment compensation, veterans' payments, public or private pensions, alimony or child support, workmen's compensation, periodic payments from estates and trust funds, periodic receipts from annuities or insurance, contributions received periodically from persons not living in the household, military family allotments, net gambling winnings, and other kinds of periodic income other than earnings.

Receipts from the following sources were not included as income: money received from the sale of property (unless the recipient was engaged in the business of selling such property); the value of income "in kind" from food stamps, public housing subsidies, medical care, employers' contributions for pensions, etc.; withdrawal of bank deposits; money borrowed; tax refunds; exchange of money between relatives living in the same household; gifts and lump-sum inheritances, insurance payments, and other types of lump-sum receipts.

Although the income statistics cover the calendar year 1979, the characteristics of persons and the composition of households and families refer to the time of enumeration (April 1, 1980). However, the composition of most households and families was the same during 1979 as in April 1980.

The median income is the amount which divides the distribution into two equal groups, one having incomes above the median and the other having incomes below the median. For households, families, and unrelated individuals, the median income is based on the distribution of the total number of units including those with no income. The median income values for all households, families, and unrelated individuals are computed on the basis of more detailed income intervals than shown in tables 4 and 5. Median income figures of \$30,000 or less in table 4 and table 5 are generally calculated using linear interpolation; all other median income amounts are derived through Pareto interpolation. For a detailed description of these interpolation procedures, see appendix B to the *Current Population Reports*, Series P-60, No. 123.

The mean income is the amount obtained by dividing the total income of a particular statistical universe by the number of units in that universe. Thus, mean household income is obtained by dividing total household income by the total number of households. For the various types of income, the means are based on households having those types of income.

Per capita income is the mean income computed for every man, woman, and child in a particular group. It is derived by dividing the total income of a particular group by the total population in that group.

Care should be exercised in using and interpreting mean or per capita values in the statistics for small areas or small subgroups of the population. Since the mean and per capita income amounts are strongly influenced by extreme values in the distribution, they are especially susceptible to the effects of sampling variability, misreporting, and processing errors. The median, which is not affected by extreme values, is therefore a better measure than the mean or per capita values when the population base is small.

Poverty Status in 1979—Families and unrelated individuals are classified as being below or above the poverty level, based on income in 1979 using a poverty index which provides a range of income cutoffs or "poverty thresholds" varying by size of family, number of children, and age of the family householder or unrelated individual. The poverty thresh-

olds used in the 1980 census differ slightly from those used in the 1970 census, which took into account the same three factors as well as sex of the family householder or unrelated individual and farm-nonfarm residence. In addition, for the 1980 census the thresholds by size of family were extended from 7 or more persons to 9 or more persons. The income cutoffs are updated each year to reflect the change in the Consumer Price Index. The poverty threshold for a family of four was \$7,412 in 1979; thresholds by size of family are shown below. For a detailed explanation of the poverty definition, see *Current Population Reports*, Series P-60, No. 133, "Characteristics of the Population Below the Poverty Level: 1980."

Weighted Average Poverty Thresholds: 1979

Size of family	Threshold
1 person:	
Under 65 years	\$3,774
65 years and over	3,479
2 persons:	
Householder under 65 years . .	4,876
Householder 65 years and over	4,389
3 persons	5,787
4 persons	7,412
5 persons	8,776
6 persons	9,915
7 persons	11,237
8 persons	12,484
9 or more persons	14,812

Persons for Whom Poverty Status is Determined—Poverty status is determined for all persons except inmates of institutions, persons in military group quarters and in college dormitories, and unrelated individuals under 15 years old. When the line, "Persons for whom poverty status is determined," appears under the heading, "All Income Levels in 1979," it shows the total population minus persons in the four groups listed above. When the same line appears under the heading, "Income in 1979 Below Poverty Level," it shows the number of such persons who are classified as being below the poverty level.

Specified Poverty Level—Because the poverty definition currently in use by the Federal Government does not meet all the needs of the analysts of the data, some of the data are presented for alternate definitions ranging from

75 percent to 200 percent of the current poverty level. These specified poverty levels are obtained by multiplying the income cutoffs at the poverty level by the appropriate factor. For example, the income cutoff at 125 percent of the poverty level was \$9,265 in 1979 for a family of 4 persons.

HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

Living Quarters

Living quarters are classified in the census as either housing units or group quarters. Usually, living quarters are in structures intended for residential use (e.g., a one-family home, apartment house, hotel or motel, boarding house, mobile home or trailer). However, living quarters may also be in structures intended for non-residential use (e.g., the rooms in a warehouse where a night guard lives), as well as in boats, tents, vans, etc.

Housing Units—A housing unit is a house, an apartment, a group of rooms, or a single room, occupied as a separate living quarters or, if vacant, intended for occupancy as a separate living quarters. Separate living quarters are those in which the occupants live and eat separately from any other persons in the building and which have direct access from the outside of the building or through a common hall. The occupants may be a single family, one person living alone, two or more families living together, or any other group of related or unrelated persons who share living arrangements (except as described in the next section on group quarters). For vacant units, the criteria of separateness and direct access are applied to the intended occupants whenever possible. If that information cannot be obtained, the criteria are applied to the previous occupants. Both occupied and vacant housing units are included in the housing unit inventory except that boats, tents, vans, caves, and the like, are included only if they are occupied as someone's usual place of residence. Vacant mobile homes are included, provided they are intended for occupancy on the site where they stand. Vacant mobile homes on dealers' sales lots, at the factory, or in storage are excluded from the housing inventory.

Appendix B.—Definitions and Explanations of Subject Characteristics

Group Quarters—Any living quarters not classified as housing units are group quarters. For more information, see the definition of group quarters in the "Population Characteristics" section of this appendix.

Year-Round Housing Units—Data on housing characteristics in the 1980 census reports are limited to year-round housing units; i.e., all occupied units plus vacant units available or intended for year-round use. Vacant units intended for seasonal occupancy and vacant units held for migratory labor are excluded because of the difficulty of obtaining reliable data on their characteristics. Counts of the total housing inventory, however, are given for each area presented in this report.

Occupancy and Vacancy Characteristics

Occupied Housing Units—A housing unit is classified as occupied if it is the usual place of residence of the person or group of persons living in it at the time of enumeration, or if the occupants are only temporarily absent; e.g., away on vacation. If all the persons staying in the unit at the time of the census have their usual place of residence elsewhere, the unit is classified as vacant. A household includes all the persons who occupy a housing unit as their usual place of residence. In tabulations of data collected of all units, by definition, the count of occupied housing units is the same as the count of households. In tabulations presenting data from a sample of the housing units, there may be small differences in these counts resulting from processing procedures used to inflate population and housing sample data.

Year Householder Moved Into Unit—Data presented for this item are based on the information reported for the householder and refer to the year of the latest move. If the householder moved back into a unit the person previously occupied, the year of the latest move was reported. If the householder moved from one apartment to another in the same building, the year the householder moved into the present apartment was reported. The intent is to establish the year the present occupancy by the householder began.

The year in which a householder moves is not necessarily the same year as the year other members of the household moved, although in the majority of cases the entire household moves at the same time.

Vacant Housing Units—A housing unit is vacant if no one is living in it at the time of enumeration, unless its occupants are only temporarily absent. Units temporarily occupied at the time of enumeration entirely by persons who have a usual residence elsewhere are also classified as vacant.

New units not yet occupied are classified as vacant housing units if construction has reached a point where all exterior windows and doors are installed and final usable floors are in place. Vacant units are excluded if they are open to the elements, i.e., the roof, walls, windows, and/or doors no longer protect the interior from the elements or if there is positive evidence (such as a sign on the house or in the block) that the unit is to be demolished or is condemned. Also excluded are quarters being used entirely for nonresidential purposes, such as a store or an office, or quarters used for the storage of business supplies or inventory, machinery, or agricultural products.

Type of Vacant Unit—Vacant housing units are classified in this report as either "seasonal and migratory" or "year-round." "Seasonal" units are intended for occupancy during only certain seasons of the year. Included are units intended for recreational use, such as beach cottages and hunting cabins; units offered to vacationers in the summer for summer sports or in the winter for winter sports; and vacant units held for herders and loggers. "Migratory" units are vacant units held for occupancy by migratory labor employed in farm work during the crop season. "Year-round" vacant housing units are available or intended for occupancy at any time of the year. A unit in a resort area which is usually occupied on a year-round basis is considered as year-round. A unit used only occasionally throughout the year is also considered as year-round.

Vacancy Status—Year-round vacant units are subdivided according to their vacancy status as follows:

For Sale Only—Vacant year-round units being offered "for sale only," including individual units in cooperatives and condominium projects if the individual units are offered "for sale only."

For Rent—Vacant year-round units offered "for rent," and vacant units offered either "for rent" or "for sale."

Held for Occasional Use—This category consists of vacant year-round units which are held for weekend or other occasional use throughout the year. Shared ownership or time-sharing condominiums are also classified as "held for occasional use." Homes reserved by their owners as second homes usually fall into this category, although some second homes may be classified as "seasonal."

Other Vacants—This category includes all vacant year-round units which do not fall into any of the classifications specified above. For example, this category includes units held for settlement of an estate, units held for occupancy by a caretaker or janitor, units held for personal reasons of the owner, as well as units rented or sold, awaiting occupancy.

Tenure—A housing unit is "owner occupied" if the owner or co-owner lives in the unit, even if it is mortgaged or not fully paid for. All other occupied units are classified as "renter occupied," including units rented for cash rent and those occupied without payment of cash rent.

Utilization, Structural, and Plumbing Characteristics

Bedrooms—The number of bedrooms in the unit is the count of rooms used mainly for sleeping, even if also used for other purposes. Rooms reserved for sleeping, such as guest rooms, even though used infrequently, are counted as bedrooms. On the other hand, rooms used mainly for other purposes, even though used also for sleeping, such as a living room with a sofa bed, are not considered bedrooms. A housing unit consisting of only one room, such as a one-room efficiency apartment, is classified, by definition, as having no bedroom.

Kitchen Facilities—A unit has complete kitchen facilities when it has all of the following: (1) an installed sink with piped water, (2) a range or cookstove, and (3) a mechanical refrigerator. All kitchen facilities must be located in the structure. They need not be in the same room. Quarters with only portable cooking equipment are not considered as having a range or cookstove. An ice box is not included as a mechanical refrigerator.

Year Structure Built—Year structure built refers to when the building was first constructed, not when it was remodeled, added to, or converted. For a houseboat or mobile home or trailer, the manufacturer's model year is assumed to be the year built. The figures shown in this report relate to the number of units in structures built during the specified periods and in existence at the time of enumeration.

Units in Structure—A structure is a separate building that either has open space on all sides or is separated from other structures by dividing walls that extend from ground to roof. In the determination of the number of units in a structure, all housing units, both occupied and vacant, were counted. The statistics are presented for the number of housing units in structures of specified type and size, not for the number of residential buildings. Structures containing only one housing unit are further classified as detached or attached. Included in the count of mobile homes or trailers are units classified as boats, tents, vans, etc.

Stories in Structure—The count of stories (floors) in structure includes basements or attics if these contain finished rooms for living purposes.

Passenger Elevator—Statistics on elevator in structure are presented for housing units in structures with four or more stories or floors. The category "no elevator" refers to the number of housing units in structures with four or more stories with no passenger elevator or with only elevator service used for freight.

Bathrooms—A complete bathroom is a room with a flush toilet, bathtub or shower, and a wash basin with piped hot

and cold water for the exclusive use of the occupants of the housing unit. (Although the instructions on the questionnaire do not specify that a complete bathroom must have hot water, this requirement was applied during the processing of the data in an edit combining the items on complete bathrooms and complete plumbing facilities for the exclusive use of the household.) A half-bathroom has at least a flush toilet or a bathtub or shower for exclusive use, but does not have all the facilities for a complete bathroom. The equipment must be inside the unit being enumerated. The category "no bathroom or only a half bath" consists of units with no bathroom facilities, units with only a half-bathroom, and units with bathroom facilities which are also for the use of the occupants of other housing units.

Source of Water—A housing unit may receive its water supply from a number of sources. A common source supplying water to six or more units is classified as a "public system or private company." The water may be supplied by a city, county, water district, water company, etc., or it may be obtained from a well which supplies water to six or more housing units. If the water is supplied from a well serving five or fewer housing units, the units are classified as having water supplied by either an individual drilled well or an individual dug well. The category "some other source" includes water obtained from springs, creeks, rivers, lakes, cisterns, etc.

Sewage Disposal—Housing units are either connected to a public sewer, to a septic tank or cesspool, or they dispose of sewage by other means. A public sewer may be operated by a government body or by a private organization. Small sewage treatment plants, which in some localities are called neighborhood septic tanks, are also classified as public sewers. A housing unit is considered to be connected to a septic tank or cesspool when the unit is provided with an underground pit or tank for sewage disposal. The category "other means" includes housing units which dispose of sewage in some other way.

Equipment and Fuels

Heating Equipment—Housing units use specific types of heating equipment as

their primary source of heat. The categories for types used are: (1) a steam or hot water system; (2) a central warm-air furnace with ducts to the individual rooms; (3) an electric heat pump; (4) other built-in electric units which are permanently installed in the floors, walls, ceilings, or baseboards, and are a part of the electrical installation of the building; (5) a floor, wall, or pipeless furnace; (6) room heaters with flue or vent that burn gas, oil, or kerosene; (7) nonportable room heaters without flue or vent that burn gas, oil, or kerosene; and (8) fireplaces, stoves, or portable room heaters of any kind that can be picked up and moved. For vacant units which have had the heating equipment removed, the kind of equipment used by the previous occupants is considered to be the heating equipment for the unit.

Air-Conditioning—Air-conditioning is defined as the cooling of air by a refrigeration unit. It does not include evaporative coolers, fans, or blowers which are not connected to a refrigeration unit; however, it does include heat pumps. A central system is an installation which air-conditions a number of rooms. In an apartment building, such a system may cool all apartments in the building, each apartment may have its own central system, or there may be several systems, each providing central air-conditioning for a group of apartments. A system with individual room controls is a central system. A room unit is an individual air-conditioner which is installed in a window or an outside wall and is generally intended to cool one room, although it may sometimes be used to cool more than one room.

Vehicles Available—This item refers to the vehicles available at home for the use of the members of the household. Included in this item are passenger cars, pickup trucks, small panel trucks of 1-ton capacity or less, as well as station wagons, company cars, and taxicabs kept at home for use of household members. Cars rented or leased for 1 month or more; police and government cars kept at home; and company vans and trucks of 1-ton capacity or less are also included if kept at home and used for nonbusiness purposes. Dismantled or dilapidated cars; immobile cars used as a source of power for some piece of machinery; and vans

Appendix B.—Definitions and Explanations of Subject Characteristics

and trucks kept at home but used only for business purposes are excluded. The statistics do not reflect the number of vehicles privately owned or the number of households owning vehicles.

Telephone in Housing Unit—A unit is classified as having a telephone if there is a telephone in the living quarters. Units where the respondent uses a telephone located inside the building but not in the respondent's living quarters are classified as having no telephone.

Fuels Used for House Heating, Water Heating, and Cooking—"Utility gas" is gas piped through underground pipes from a central system that serves the neighborhood. "Bottled, tank, or LP gas" is stored in tanks which are refilled or exchanged when empty. "Fuel oil, kerosene, etc." includes fuel oil, kerosene, gasoline, alcohol, and other combustible liquids. For data on house heating fuel, the category "other fuel" includes any other fuel such as purchased steam, coal dust, briquettes made of pitch and

sawdust, waste materials such as corn cobs, etc. For data on water heating fuel, the category "other" also includes coal or coke and wood. For data on cooking fuel, the category "other" includes fuel oil, kerosene, coal or coke, wood, as well as coal dust, briquettes, etc.

Financial Characteristics

Mortgage Status and Selected Monthly Owner Costs—The data are presented for "specified owner-occupied" housing units. These "specified" housing units include only one-family houses on less than 10 acres without a commercial establishment or medical office on the property. The data exclude owner-occupied condominium housing units, mobile homes, trailers, boats, tents, or vans occupied as a usual residence. Separate distributions are shown for units "with a mortgage" and for units "not mortgaged." Selected monthly owner costs is the sum of payments for mortgages, deeds of trust, or similar debts on the property; real estate

taxes; fire and hazard insurance on the property; utilities (electricity, gas, and water); and fuels (oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.).

Gross Rent—The statistics on rent are tabulated for "specified renter-occupied" housing units which include renter-occupied housing units except one-family houses on 10 or more acres. The computed rent termed "gross rent" is the contract rent plus the estimated average monthly cost of utilities (electricity, gas, water) and fuels (oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.) if these are paid for by the renter (or paid for the renter by someone else) in addition to rent. Gross rent is intended to eliminate differentials which result from varying practices with respect to the inclusion of utilities and fuels as part of the rental payment. The estimated costs of water and fuels are reported on a yearly basis but are converted to monthly figures in the computation process. Renter units occupied without payment of cash rent are shown separately as "no cash rent" in the rent tabulations.

Appendix C.—General Enumeration and Processing Procedures

USUAL PLACE OF RESIDENCE. . .	C-1
Armed Forces.	C-1
Crews of Merchant Vessels	C-1
Persons Away at School	C-1
Persons in Institutions	C-1
Persons Away From Their Residence on Census Day	C-1
Americans Abroad.	C-2
Citizens of Foreign Countries. . .	C-2
DATA COLLECTION	
PROCEDURES.	C-2
PROCESSING PROCEDURES. . . .	C-2

USUAL PLACE OF RESIDENCE

In accordance with census practice dating back to the first U.S. census in 1790, each person enumerated in the 1980 census was counted as an inhabitant of his or her "usual place of residence," which is generally construed to mean the place where the person lives and sleeps most of the time. This place is not necessarily the same as the person's legal residence or voting residence. In the vast majority of cases, however, the use of these different bases of classification would produce substantially the same statistics, although there might be appreciable differences for a few areas.

The implementation of this practice has resulted in the establishment of residence rules for certain categories of persons whose usual place of residence is not immediately apparent. Furthermore, this practice means that persons were not always counted as residents of the place where they happened to be staying on Census Day (April 1). Persons without a usual place of residence, however, were counted where they happened to be staying.

Armed Forces

Members of the Armed Forces living on a military installation were counted, as in every previous census, as residents of the area in which the installation was located; members of the Armed Forces not living on a military installation were counted as residents of the area in which

they were living. Family members of Armed Forces personnel were counted where they were living on Census Day (i.e., with the Armed Forces personnel or at another location, as the case might be).

Each Navy ship was attributed to the municipality that the Department of the Navy designated as its homeport, except for those ships which were deployed to the 6th or 7th Fleet on Census Day. As was done in the 1970 census, naval personnel aboard deployed ships were defined in the 1980 census as part of the overseas population, because deployment to the 6th or 7th Fleet implies a long-term overseas assignment.

In homeports with fewer than 1,000 naval personnel assigned to ships, the crews were counted aboard the ship. In homeports with 1,000 or more naval personnel assigned to ships, the naval personnel who indicated that they had a usual residence within 50 miles of the homeport of their ship were attributed to that residence.

When a homeport designated by the Navy was contained in more than one municipality, ships homeported and berthed there on Census Day were assigned by the Bureau of the Census to the municipality in which the land immediately adjacent to the dock or pier was actually located. Other ships attributed by the Navy to that homeport, but which were not physically present and not deployed to the 6th or 7th Fleet on Census Day, were allocated to the municipality named on the Navy's homeport list.

Crews of Merchant Vessels

Shipboard Census Reports were mailed to crews of merchant vessels through the ships' respective owner-operators based on lists of U.S. flag merchant vessels obtained from the Maritime Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce.

If the ship was berthed in a U.S. port on Census Day, the crew was enumerated

as of that port. If the ship was not berthed in a U.S. port but was inside the territorial waters of the United States, the crew was enumerated as of (a) the port of destination if that port was inside the United States or (b) the homeport of the ship if its port of destination was outside the United States. Crews of U.S. flag vessels which were outside U.S. territorial waters on Census Day and crews of vessels flying a foreign flag were not enumerated in the 1980 census.

Persons Away at School

College students were counted as residents of the area in which they were living while attending college, as they have been since 1950. However, children in boarding schools below the college level were counted at their parental home.

Persons in Institutions

Inmates of institutions, who ordinarily live there for considerable periods of time, were counted as residents of the area where the institution was located. Patients in short-term wards (general, maternity, etc.) of hospitals were counted at their usual place of residence; if they had no usual place of residence, they were counted at the hospital.

Persons Away From Their Residence on Census Day

Persons in hotels, motels, etc., on the night of March 31, 1980, were requested to fill out a census form for assignment of their census information back to their homes if they indicated that no one was at home to report them in the census. A similar approach was used for persons visiting in private residences, as well as for Americans who left the United States during March 1980 via major intercontinental air or ship carriers for temporary travel abroad. In addition, information on persons away from their usual place of residence was obtained from other

members of their families, resident managers, neighbors, etc. If an entire household was expected to be away during the whole period of the enumeration, information on that household was obtained from neighbors. A matching process was used to eliminate duplicate reports for persons who reported for themselves while away from their usual residence and who were also reported at this usual residence by someone else.

A special enumeration was conducted in such facilities as missions, flophouses, jails, detention centers, etc., on the night of April 6, 1980, and persons enumerated therein were counted as residents of the area in which the establishment was located.

Americans Abroad

Americans who were overseas for an extended period (in the Armed Forces, working at civilian jobs, studying in foreign universities, etc.) were not included in the population of any State or the District of Columbia. On the other hand, Americans who were temporarily abroad on vacations, business trips, and the like were counted at their usual residence in the United States.

Citizens of Foreign Countries

Citizens of foreign countries having their usual residence (legally or illegally) in the United States on Census Day, including those working here (but not living at an embassy, ministry, legation, chancellery, or consulate) and those attending school (but not living at an embassy, etc.), were included in the enumeration, as were members of their families living with them. However, citizens of foreign countries temporarily visiting or traveling in the United States or living on the premises of an embassy, etc., were not enumerated in the 1980 census.

DATA COLLECTION PROCEDURES

The 1980 census was conducted primarily through self-enumeration. A census questionnaire was delivered by postal carriers to every housing unit several days before Census Day, April 1, 1980. This questionnaire included explanatory information and was accompanied by an instruction guide. Spanish-language versions of the questionnaire and instruction guide were

available on request. The questionnaire was also available in narrative translation in 32 languages.

In most areas of the United States, altogether containing about 95 percent of the population, the householder was requested to fill out and mail back the questionnaire on Census Day. Approximately 83 percent of these households returned their forms by mail. Households that did not mail back a form and vacant housing units were visited by an enumerator. Households that returned a form with incomplete or inconsistent information that exceeded a specified tolerance were contacted by telephone or, if necessary, by a personal visit, to obtain the missing information.

In the remaining (most sparsely settled) areas of the country, which contained about 5 percent of the population the householder was requested to fill out the questionnaire and hold it until visited by an enumerator. Incomplete and unfilled forms were completed by interview during the enumerator's visit. In all areas of the country, vacant units were enumerated by a personal visit and observations.

Each housing unit in the country received one of two versions of the census questionnaire: a short-form questionnaire containing a limited number of basic population and housing questions or a long-form questionnaire containing these basic questions as well as a number of additional questions. A sampling procedure was used to determine those units which were to receive the long-form questionnaire. Two sampling rates were employed. For most of the country, one in every six housing units (about 17 percent) received the long form or sample questionnaire; in places and minor civil divisions estimated to have fewer than 2,500 inhabitants, every other housing unit (50 percent) received the sample questionnaire to enhance the reliability of sample data in small areas.

Special questionnaires were used for the enumeration of persons in group quarters such as colleges and universities, hospitals, prisons, military installations, and ships. These forms contained the population questions but did not include any housing questions. In addition to the regular census questionnaires, the Supplementary Questionnaire for American Indians was used in conjunction with the short form on Federal and State reserva-

tions and in the *historic areas* of Oklahoma (excluding urbanized areas) for households that had at least one American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut household member.

PROCESSING PROCEDURES

The 1980 census questionnaires were processed in a manner similar to that for the 1970 and 1960 censuses. They were designed to be processed electronically by the Film Optical Sensing Device for Input to Computer (FOSDIC). For most items on the questionnaire, the information supplied by the respondent or obtained by the enumerator was indicated by marking the answers in predesignated positions that would be "read" by FOSDIC from a microfilm copy of the questionnaire and transferred onto computer tape with no intervening manual processing. The computer tape did not include information on individual names and addresses.

The data processing was performed in two stages. For 100-percent data, all short forms, and pages 2 and 3 of the long forms (which have the same questions as the short form), were microfilmed, "read" by FOSDIC, and transferred onto computer tape for tabulation. For the sample data, the long form (or sample) questionnaires were processed through manual coding operations since some questions required the respondent to provide write-in entries which could not be read by FOSDIC. Census Bureau coders assigned alphabetical or numerical codes to the write-in answers in FOSDIC-readable code boxes on each questionnaire. After all coding was completed, the long forms were microfilmed, and the film was "read" by FOSDIC and transferred onto computer tape.

The tape containing the information from the questionnaires was processed on the Census Bureau's computers through a number of editing and tabulation steps. The product of this operation was computer tapes from which the tables in this report were prepared on phototype-setting equipment at the Government Printing Office.

A more detailed description of the data collection and processing procedures can be obtained from the 1980 Census of Population and Housing, *Users' Guide*, PHC80-R1.

Appendix D.—Accuracy of the Data

INTRODUCTION	D-1
SAMPLE DESIGN	D-1
ERRORS IN THE DATA	D-1
Calculation of Standard Errors	D-2
Totals and Percentages	D-2
Differences	D-2
Means	D-2
Medians	D-2
Confidence Intervals	D-3
ESTIMATION PROCEDURE	D-3
CONTROL OF NONSAMPLING	
ERROR	D-5
Undercoverage	D-5
Respondent and Enumerator	
Error	D-5
Processing Error	D-6
Nonresponse	D-6
EDITING OF UNACCEPTABLE	
DATA	D-6

INTRODUCTION

The data tabulated in this publication are based on a sample of the 1980 census. These data are estimates of the actual figures that would have resulted from a complete count. Estimates can be expected to vary from the complete count result because they are subject to two basic types of error—sampling and nonsampling. The sampling error in the data arises from the selection of persons and housing units to be included in the sample. The nonsampling error, which affects both sample and complete count data, is the result of all other errors that may occur during the collection and processing phases of the census. A more detailed discussion of both sampling and nonsampling error and a description of the estimation procedure are given in this appendix.

SAMPLE DESIGN

While every person and housing unit in the United States was enumerated on a questionnaire that requested certain basic demographic information (e.g., age, race, relationship), a sample of persons and housing units was enumerated on a questionnaire that requested additional information. The basic sampling unit for the 1980 census was the housing unit, including all occupants. For persons living in group quarters, the sampling unit was the person. Two sampling rates were employed. In incorporated places and minor civil divisions estimated to have fewer than 2,500 persons (based on precensus estimates), one-half of all housing units and persons in group quarters were to be included in the sample. In all other places, one-sixth of the housing units or persons in group quarters were sampled. The purpose of this scheme was to provide relatively more reliable estimates for small places. When both sampling rates were taken into account across the Nation, approximately 19 percent of the Nation's housing units were included in the census sample.

The sample designation method depended on the data collection procedures. In about 95 percent of the country, the census was taken by the mailout/mailback procedure. For these areas, the Bureau of the Census either purchased a commercial mailing list which was updated and corrected by Census Bureau field staff, or prepared a mailing list by canvassing and listing each address in the area prior to Census Day. These lists were computerized, and every sixth unit (for 1-in-6 areas) or every second unit (for 1-in-2 areas) was designated as a sample unit by computer. Both of these lists were also corrected by the Post Office.

In non-mailout/mailback areas, a blank listing book with designated sample lines (every sixth or every second line) was prepared for the enumerator. Beginning about Census Day, the enumerator systematically canvassed the area and listed all housing units in the listing book in the order they were encountered. Completed questionnaires, including sample information for any housing unit which was listed on a designated sample line, were collected.

In both types of data collection procedure areas, an enumerator was responsible for a small geographic area known as an enumeration district, or ED. An ED usually represented the average workload area for one enumerator.

ERRORS IN THE DATA

Since the data in this publication are based on a sample, they may differ somewhat from complete-count figures that would have been obtained if all housing units, persons within those housing units, and persons living in group quarters had been enumerated using the same questionnaires, instructions, enumerators, etc. The estimates would also differ from other samples of housing units, persons within those housing units, and persons living in group quarters. The deviation of a sample estimate from the average of all possible samples is called the sampling error. The standard error of a survey estimate is a measure of the variation among the estimates from the possible samples and thus is a measure of the precision with which an estimate from a particular sample approximates the average result of all possible samples. The sample estimate and its estimated standard error permit the construction of interval estimates with prescribed confidence that the

interval includes the average result of all possible samples. The method of calculating standard errors and confidence intervals for the data in this report is given below.

In addition to the variability which arises from the sampling procedures, both sample data and complete-count data are subject to nonsampling error. Nonsampling error may be introduced during each of the many extensive and complex operations used to collect and process census data. For example, operations such as editing, reviewing, or handling questionnaires may introduce error into the data. A more detailed discussion of the sources of nonsampling error is given in the section on "Control of Nonsampling Error" in this appendix.

Nonsampling error may affect the data in two ways. Errors that are introduced randomly will increase the variability of the data and should therefore be reflected in the standard error. Errors that tend to be consistent in one direction will make both sample and complete-count data biased in that direction. For example, if respondents consistently tend to under-report their income, then the resulting counts of households or families by income category will be below the actual figures. Such biases are not reflected in the standard error.

Calculation of Standard Errors

Totals and Percentages—Tables A through D in this appendix contain the information necessary to calculate the standard errors of sample estimates in this report. In order to perform this calculation, it is necessary to know the unadjusted standard error for the characteristic, given in table A or B, that would result under a simple random sample design (of persons, families, or housing units) and estimation technique; the adjustment factor for the particular characteristic estimated, given in table C; and the number of persons or housing units in the tabulation area and the percent of these in sample, given in table D. The adjustment factors reflect the effects of the actual sample design and complex ratio estimation procedure used for the 1980 census.

To calculate the approximate standard error of an estimate for a geographic area, follow the steps given below:

- Obtain the unadjusted standard error from table A or B (or from the formula given below the table) for the estimated total or percentage, respectively.
- Find the geographic area with which you are working in table D and obtain the person or housing unit "percent in sample" figure for this area. Use the person "percent in sample" figure for person and family characteristics and the housing unit figure for housing unit characteristics.
- Use table C to obtain the factor for the characteristic (e.g., air-conditioning, school enrollment) and the range that contains the percent in sample with which you are working. Multiply the unadjusted standard error by this factor. If the estimate is a cross-tabulation of more than one characteristic, use the largest factor.

As is evident from the formula below tables A and B, the unadjusted standard errors of zero estimates or of very small estimated totals or percentages approach zero. This is also the case for very large percentages or estimated totals that are close to the size of the tabulation areas to which they correspond. These estimated totals and percentages are, nevertheless, still subject to sampling and nonsampling variability, and an estimated standard error of zero (or a very small standard error) is not appropriate.

For estimated percentages that are less than 2 or greater than 98, use the *unadjusted* standard errors in table B that appear in the "2 or 98" row. For an estimated total that is less than 50 or within 50 of the total size of the tabulation area, use an *unadjusted* standard error of 16.

Differences—The standard errors estimated from these tables are not directly applicable to differences between two sample estimates. In order to estimate the standard error of a difference the tables are to be used somewhat differently in the following three situations:

- For the difference between a sample estimate and a complete-count value, use the standard error of the sample estimate.
- For the difference between (or sum of) two sample estimates, the ap-

propriate standard error is approximately the square root of the sum of the two individual standard errors squared; that is, for standard errors Se_x and Se_y of estimates x and y :

$$Se_{(x+y)} = Se_{(x-y)} = \sqrt{(Se_x)^2 + (Se_y)^2}$$

This method, however, will underestimate (overestimate) the standard error if the two items in a sum are highly positively (negatively) correlated or if the two items in a difference are highly negatively (positively) correlated. This method may also be used for the difference between (or sum of) sample estimates from two censuses or between a census sample and another survey. The standard error for estimates not based on the 1980 census sample must be obtained from an appropriate source outside of this publication.

- For the difference between two estimates, one of which is a subclass of the other, use the tables directly where the calculated difference is the estimate of interest.

Means—The standard error of a mean, presented in certain tables, depends upon the variability of the distribution on which the mean is based, the size of the sample, the sample design (e.g., the use of households as a sampling unit), and the estimation procedure used.

An approximation to the standard error of the mean may be obtained as follows: compute the variance of the distribution on which the mean is based; multiply this value by five and divide the product by the total count of units in the distribution; obtain the square root of this quotient and multiply the result by the adjustment factor from table C that is appropriate for the characteristic on which the mean is based.

Medians—For the standard error of a median of a characteristic, it is necessary to examine the distribution from which the median is derived, as the size of the base and the distribution itself affect the standard error. An approximate method is given here. As the first step, compute one-half of the number on which the median is based (refer to this result as $N/2$). Treat $N/2$ as if it were an

ordinary estimate and obtain its standard error as instructed above using tables A, C, and D. Compute the desired confidence interval about $N/2$. Starting with the lowest value of the characteristic, cumulate the frequencies in each category of the characteristic until the sum equals or first exceeds the lower limit of the confidence interval about $N/2$. By linear interpolation, obtain a value of the characteristic corresponding to this sum. This is the lower limit of the confidence interval of the median. In a similar manner, cumulate frequencies starting from the highest value of the characteristic until the sum equals or exceeds the count in excess of the upper limit of the interval about $N/2$. Interpolate as before to obtain the upper limit of the confidence interval for the estimated median.

Confidence Intervals

A sample estimate and its estimated standard error may be used to construct confidence intervals about the estimate. These intervals are ranges that will contain the average value of the estimated characteristic that results over all possible samples, with a known probability. For example, if all possible samples that could result under the 1980 census sample design were independently selected and surveyed under the same conditions, and if the estimate and its estimated standard error were calculated for each of these samples, then:

- Approximately 68 percent of the intervals from one estimated standard error below the estimate to one estimated standard error above the estimate would contain the average result from all possible samples; and
- Approximately 95 percent of the intervals from two estimated standard errors below the estimate to two estimated standard errors above the estimate would contain the average result from all possible samples.

The intervals are referred to as 68 percent and 95 percent confidence intervals, respectively.

The average value of the estimated characteristic that could be derived from all possible samples is or is not contained in any particular computed interval. Thus, we cannot make the statement that the

average value has a certain probability of falling between the limits of the calculated confidence interval. Rather, one can say with a specified probability or confidence that the calculated confidence interval includes the average estimate from all possible samples (approximately the complete count value).

Confidence intervals may also be constructed for the difference between two sample figures. This is done by computing the difference between these figures, obtaining the standard error of the difference (using the formula given earlier), and then forming a confidence interval for this estimated difference as above. One can then say with specified confidence that this interval includes the difference that would have been obtained by averaging the results from all possible samples.

The estimated standard errors given in this report do not include all portions of the variability due to nonsampling error that may be present in the data. The standard errors reflect the effect of simple response variance, but not the effect of correlated errors introduced by enumerators, coders, or other field or processing personnel. Thus, the standard errors calculated represent a lower bound of the total error. As a result, confidence intervals formed using these estimated standard errors may not meet the stated levels of confidence (i.e., 68 or 95 percent). Thus, some care must be exercised in the interpretation of the data in this publication based on the estimated standard errors.

For more information on confidence intervals and nonsampling error, see any standard sampling theory text.

ESTIMATION PROCEDURE

The estimates which appear in this publication were obtained from an iterative ratio estimation procedure which resulted in the assignment of a weight to each sample person or housing unit record. For any given tabulation area, a characteristic total was estimated by summing the weights assigned to the persons or housing units in the tabulation area which possessed the characteristic. Estimates of family characteristics were based on the weights assigned to the family members designated as householders. Each sample person or housing unit record was

assigned exactly one weight to be used to produce estimates of all characteristics. For example, if the weight given to a sample person or housing unit had the value five, all characteristics of that person or housing unit would be tabulated with a weight of five. The estimation procedure, however, did assign weights which vary from person to person or housing unit to housing unit.

The estimation procedure used to assign the weights was performed in geographically defined "weighting areas." Weighting areas were generally formed of adjoining portions of geography, which closely agreed with census tabulation areas within counties. Weighting areas were required to have a minimum sample of 400 persons. Weighting areas were never allowed to cross state or county boundaries. In small counties with a sample count of less than 400 persons, the minimum required sample condition was relaxed to permit the entire county to become a weighting area.

Within a weighting area, the ratio estimation procedure for persons was performed in three stages. For persons, the first stage employed 17 household type groups. The second stage used two groups: householders and nonhouseholders. The third stage could potentially use 160 age-sex-race-Spanish origin groups. The stages were as follows:

PERSONS

Stage I—Type of Household

<i>Group Persons in Housing Units With a Family With Own Children Under 18</i>	
1	2 persons in housing unit
2	3 persons in housing unit
3	4 persons in housing unit
4	5 to 7 persons in housing unit
5	8 or more persons in housing unit
<i>Persons in Housing Units With a Family Without Own Children Under 18</i>	
6-10	2 persons in housing unit through 8 or more persons in housing unit
<i>Persons in All Other Housing Units</i>	
11	1 person in housing unit

- 12-16 2 persons in housing unit through 8 or more persons in housing unit
- 17 *Persons in group quarters*

Stage II—Householder/ Nonhouseholder

Group

- 1 Householder
- 2 Nonhouseholder (including persons in group quarters)

Stage III—Age/Sex/Race/Spanish Origin

Group White Race

Persons of Spanish Origin Male

- 1 0 to 4 years of age
- 2 5 to 14 years of age
- 3 15 to 19 years of age
- 4 20 to 24 years of age
- 5 25 to 34 years of age
- 6 35 to 44 years of age
- 7 45 to 64 years of age
- 8 65 years of age or older

Female

- 9-16 Same age categories as groups 1 to 8

Persons Not of Spanish Origin

- 17-32 Same age and sex categories as group 1 to 16

Black Race

- 33-64 Same age-sex-Spanish origin categories as groups 1 to 32

Asian, Pacific Islander Race

- 65-96 Same age-sex-Spanish origin categories as groups 1 to 32

Indian (American) or Eskimo or Aleut Race

- 97-128 Same age-sex-Spanish origin categories as groups 1 to 32

Other Race (includes those races not listed above)

- 129-160 Same age-sex-Spanish origin categories as groups 1 to 32

Within a weighting area, the first step in the estimation procedure was to assign each sample person record an initial

weight. This weight was approximately equal to the inverse of the probability of selecting a person for the census sample.

The next step in the estimation procedure was to combine, if necessary, the groups in each of the three stages prior to the repeated ratio estimation in order to increase the reliability of the ratio estimation procedure. For the first and second stages, any group that did not meet certain criteria concerning the unweighted sample count or the ratio of the complete count to the initially weighted sample count, was combined, or collapsed, with another group in the same stage according to a specified collapsing pattern. At the third stage, the "other" race category was collapsed with the "White" race category before the above collapsing criteria as well as an additional criterion concerning the number of complete count persons in each category were applied.

As the final step, the initial weights underwent three stages of ratio adjustment which used the groups listed above. At the first stage, the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the initial weights for each sample person was computed for each stage I group. The initial weight assigned to each person in a group was then multiplied by the stage I group ratio to produce an adjusted weight. In stage II, the stage I adjusted weights were again adjusted by the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the stage I weights for sample persons in each stage II group. Finally, the stage II weights were adjusted at stage III by the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the stage II weights for sample persons in each stage III group. The three stages of adjustment were performed twice (two iterations) in the order given above. The weights obtained from the second iteration for stage III were assigned to the sample person records. However, to avoid complications in rounding for tabulated data, only whole number weights were assigned. For example, if the final weight for the persons in a particular group was 7.2, then one-fifth of the sample persons in this group were randomly assigned a weight of 8 and the remaining four-fifths received a weight of 7.

The ratio estimation procedure for housing units was essentially the same as that for persons. The major difference

was that the occupied housing unit ratio estimation procedure was done in two stages and the vacant housing unit ratio estimation procedure was done in one stage. The first stage for occupied housing units employed 16 household-type categories and the second stage could potentially use 190 tenure-race-Spanish origin-value/rent groups. For vacant housing units, three groups were utilized. The stages for the ratio estimation for housing units were as follows:

OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS

Stage I—Type of Household

Group Housing Units With a Family With Own Children Under 18

- 1 2 persons in housing unit
- 2 3 persons in housing unit
- 3 4 persons in housing unit
- 4 5 to 7 persons in housing unit
- 5 8 or more persons in housing unit

Housing Units With a Family Without Own Children Under 18

- 6-10 2 persons in housing unit through 8 or more persons in housing unit

All Other Housing Units

- 11 1 person in housing unit
- 12-16 2 persons in housing unit through 8 or more persons in housing unit

Stage II—Tenure/Race and Origin of Householder/Value or Rent

Group Owner

White Race (householder) Persons of Spanish Origin (householder) Value of House

- 1 \$0 to \$9,999
- 2 \$10,000 to \$19,999
- 3 \$20,000 to \$24,999
- 4 \$25,000 to \$49,999
- 5 \$50,000 to \$99,999
- 6 \$100,000 to \$149,999
- 7 \$150,000+
- 8 Other Owners

Persons Not of Spanish Origin

- 9-16 Same value categories as groups 1 to 8

<i>Black Race</i>	
17-32	Same value—Spanish origin categories as groups 1 to 16
<i>Asian, Pacific Islander Race</i>	
33-48	Same value—Spanish origin categories as groups 1 to 16
<i>Indian (American) or Eskimo or Aleut Race</i>	
49-64	Same value—Spanish origin categories as groups 1 to 16
<i>Other Race (includes those races not listed above)</i>	
65-80	Same value—Spanish origin categories as groups 1 to 16
<i>Renter</i>	
<i>White Race</i>	
<i>Persons of Spanish Origin Rent Categories</i>	
81	\$1 to \$59
82	\$60 to \$99
83	\$100 to \$149
84	\$150 to \$199
85	\$200 to \$249
86	\$250 to \$299
87	\$300 to \$399
88	\$400 to \$499
89	\$500+
90	Other Renter
91	No Cash Rent
<i>Persons not of Spanish origin</i>	
92-102	Same rent categories as groups 81 to 91
<i>Black Race</i>	
103-124	Same rent—Spanish origin categories as groups 81 to 102
<i>Asian, Pacific Islander Race</i>	
125-146	Same rent—Spanish origin categories as groups 81 to 102
<i>Indian (American) or Eskimo or Aleut Race</i>	
147-168	Same rent—Spanish origin categories as groups 81 to 102
<i>Other Race (includes those races not listed above)</i>	
169-190	Same rent—Spanish origin categories as groups 81 to 102

VACANT HOUSING UNITS

<i>Group</i>	
1	<i>Vacant for Rent</i>
2	<i>Vacant for Sale</i>
3	<i>Other Vacant</i>

The estimates produced by this procedure realize some of the gains in sampling efficiency that would have resulted if the population had been stratified into the ratio estimation groups before sampling and the sampling rate had been applied independently to each group. The net effect is a reduction in both the standard error and the possible bias of most estimated characteristics to levels below what would have resulted from simply using the initial (unadjusted) weight. A by-product of this estimation procedure is that the estimates from the sample will, for the most part, be consistent with the complete-count figures for the population and housing unit groups used in the estimation procedure.

CONTROL OF NONSAMPLING ERROR

As mentioned before, nonsampling error is present in both sample and complete count data. If left unchecked, this error could introduce serious bias into the data, the variability of which could increase dramatically over that which would result purely from sampling. While it is impossible to completely eliminate nonsampling error from an operation as large and complex as the 1980 census, the Bureau of the Census attempted to control the sources of such error during the collection and processing operations. The primary sources of nonsampling error and the programs instituted for control of this error are described below. The success of these programs, however, was contingent upon how well the instructions were actually carried out during the census. To the extent possible, both the effects of these programs and the amount of error remaining after their application will be evaluated.

Undercoverage—It is possible for some households or persons to be entirely missed by the census. This undercoverage of persons and housing units can introduce biases into the data. Several extensive

programs were developed to focus on this important problem.

- The Postal Service reviewed mailing lists and reported housing unit addresses which were missing, undeliverable, or duplicated in the listings.
- The purchased commercial mailing list was updated and corrected by a complete field review of the list of housing units during a prec canvass operation.
- A record check was performed to reduce the undercoverage of individual persons in selected areas. Independent lists of persons, such as driver's license holders, were matched with the household rosters in the census listings. Persons not matched to the census rosters were followed up and added to the census counts if they were found to have been missed.
- A recheck of units initially classified as vacant or nonexistent was utilized to further reduce the undercoverage of persons.

More extensive discussions of programs developed to reduce undercoverage will be published as the analyses of those programs are completed.

Respondent and Enumerator Error—The person answering the questionnaire or responding to the questions posed by an enumerator could serve as a source of error by offering incorrect or incomplete information. To reduce this source of error, questions were phrased as clearly as possible based on precensus tests and detailed instructions for completing the questionnaire were provided to each household. In addition, respondents' answers were edited for completeness and consistency and followed up as necessary. For example, if labor force items were incomplete for a person 15 years or older, long-form field edit procedures would recognize the situation and a followup attempt to obtain the information would be made.

The enumerator may misinterpret or otherwise incorrectly record information given by a respondent; may fail to collect some of the information for a person or household; or may collect data for households that were not designated as part of the sample. To control these problems, the work of enumerators was carefully monitored. Field staff were prepared for their tasks by using standardized training

packages which included experience in using census materials. A sample of the households interviewed by enumerators for nonresponse was reinterviewed to control for the possibility of data for fabricated persons being submitted by enumerators. Also, the estimation procedure was designed to control for biases that would result from the collection of data from households not designated for the sample.

Processing Error—The many phases of processing the census represent potential sources for the introduction of nonsampling error. The processing of the census questionnaires includes the field editing, followup, and transmittal of completed questionnaires; the manual coding of write-in responses; and the electronic data processing. The various field, coding, and computer operations undergo a number of quality control checks to insure their accurate application.

Nonresponse—Nonresponse to particular questions on the census questionnaire allows for the introduction of bias into the data, since the characteristics of the nonrespondents have not been observed, and may differ from those reported by respondents. As a result, any allocation procedure using respondent data may not completely reflect this difference either at the element level (individual person or housing unit) or on the average. Some protection against the introduction of large biases is afforded by minimizing nonresponse. In the census, nonresponse was substantially reduced during the field operations by the various edit and followup operations aimed at obtaining a response for every question. Characteristics for the nonresponses remaining after this operation were allocated by the computer using reported data for a person or housing unit with similar characteristics. The allocation procedure is described in more detail below.

EDITING OF UNACCEPTABLE DATA

The objective of the processing operation is to produce a set of statistics that describes the population as accurately and clearly as possible. To meet this objective, certain unacceptable entries were edited.

In the field, questionnaires were reviewed for omissions and certain inconsistencies by a census clerk or an enumerator and, if necessary, a followup was made to obtain missing information. In addition, a similar review of questionnaires was done in the central processing offices. As a rule, however, editing was performed by hand only when it could not be done effectively by machine.

As one of the first steps in editing, the configuration of marks on the questionnaire column was scanned electronically to determine whether it contained information for a person or merely spurious marks. If the column contained entries for at least two of the basic characteristics (relationship, sex, race, age, marital status, Spanish origin), the inference was made that the marks represented a person. In cases in which two or more basic characteristics were available for only a portion of the people in the unit, other information on the questionnaire provided by an enumerator was used to determine the total number of persons. Names were not used as a criterion of the presence of a person because the electronic scanning did not distinguish any entry in the name space.

If any characteristics for a person were still missing when the questionnaires reached the central processing offices, they were supplied by allocation. Allocations, or assignments of acceptable codes in place of unacceptable entries, were needed most often when an entry for a given item was lacking or when the information reported for a person on that

item was inconsistent with other information for the person. As in previous censuses, the general procedure for changing unacceptable entries was to assign an entry for a person that was consistent with entries for other persons with similar characteristics. Thus, a person who was reported as a 20-year-old son of the householder, but for whom marital status was not reported, was assigned the same marital status as that of the last son processed in the same age group. The assignment of acceptable codes in place of blanks or unacceptable entries, it is believed, enhances the usefulness of the data.

The editing process also includes another type of correction; namely, the assignment of a full set of characteristics for a person. When there was indication that a housing unit was occupied but the questionnaire contained no information for all or most of the people, although persons were known to be present, a previously processed household was selected as a substitute and the full set of characteristics for each substitute person was duplicated. These duplications fall into two classes: (1) "persons substituted for mechanical failure," e.g., when the questionnaire page on which persons were listed was not properly microfilmed, and (2) "persons substituted for noninterview," e.g., when a housing unit was indicated as occupied but the occupants were not listed on the questionnaire.

Specific tolerances were established for the number of computer allocations and substitutions that would be permitted. If the number of corrections was beyond tolerance, the questionnaires in which the errors occurred were clerically reviewed. If it was found that the errors resulted from damaged questionnaires, from improper microfilming, from faulty reading by FOSDIC of undamaged questionnaires, or from other types of machine failure, the questionnaires were reprocessed.

Table A. Unadjusted Standard Errors for Estimated Totals

[Based on a 1-in-6 simple random sample]

Estimated Total ^{1/}	Size of publication area ^{2/}													
	500	1 000	2 500	5 000	10 000	25 000	50 000	100 000	250 000	500 000	1 000 000	5 000 000	10 000 000	25 000 000
50.....	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
100.....	20	21	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22
250.....	25	30	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35
500.....	-	35	45	45	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
1 000.....	-	-	55	65	65	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70
2 500.....	-	-	-	80	95	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110
5 000.....	-	-	-	-	110	140	150	150	160	160	160	160	160	160
10 000.....	-	-	-	-	-	170	200	210	220	220	220	220	220	220
15 000.....	-	-	-	-	-	170	230	250	270	270	270	270	270	270
25 000.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	250	310	340	350	350	350	350	350
75 000.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	310	510	570	590	610	610	610
100 000.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	550	630	670	700	700	710
250 000.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	790	970	1 090	1 100	1 100
500 000.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 120	1 500	1 540	1 570
1 000 000.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 000	2 120	2 190
5 000 000.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 540	4 470
10 000 000.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5 480

^{1/} For estimated totals larger than 10 000 000, the standard error is somewhat larger than the table values. The formula given below should be used to calculate the standard error.

$$Se(\hat{Y}) = \sqrt{5\hat{Y}(1-\frac{\hat{Y}}{N})}$$

N = Size of area

\hat{Y} = Estimate of characteristic total

^{2/} The total count of persons in the area if the estimated total is a person characteristic, or the total count of housing units in the area if the estimated total is a housing unit characteristic.

Table B. Unadjusted Standard Error in Percentage Points for Estimated Percentages

[Based on a 1-in-6 simple random sample]

Estimated Percentage	Base of percentage ^{1/}													
	500	750	1 000	1 500	2 500	5 000	7 500	10 000	25 000	50 000	100 000	250 000	500 000	
2 or 98.....	1.4	1.1	1.0	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	
5 or 95.....	2.2	1.8	1.5	1.3	1.0	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	
10 or 90.....	3.0	2.4	2.1	1.7	1.3	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	
15 or 85.....	3.6	2.9	2.5	2.1	1.6	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	
20 or 80.....	4.0	3.3	2.8	2.3	1.8	1.3	1.0	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	
25 or 75.....	4.3	3.5	3.1	2.5	1.9	1.4	1.1	1.0	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	
30 or 70.....	4.6	3.7	3.2	2.6	2.0	1.4	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.1	
35 or 65.....	4.8	3.9	3.4	2.8	2.1	1.5	1.2	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2	
50.....	5.0	4.1	3.5	2.9	2.2	1.6	1.3	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.2	

^{1/} For a percentage and/or base of percentage not shown in the table, the formula given below may be used to calculate the standard error.

$$Se(\hat{p}) = \sqrt{\frac{5}{B} \hat{p}(100-\hat{p})}$$

B = Base of estimated percentage

\hat{p} = Estimated percentage

Table C. Standard Error Adjustment Factors

Table C. Standard Error Adjustment Factors

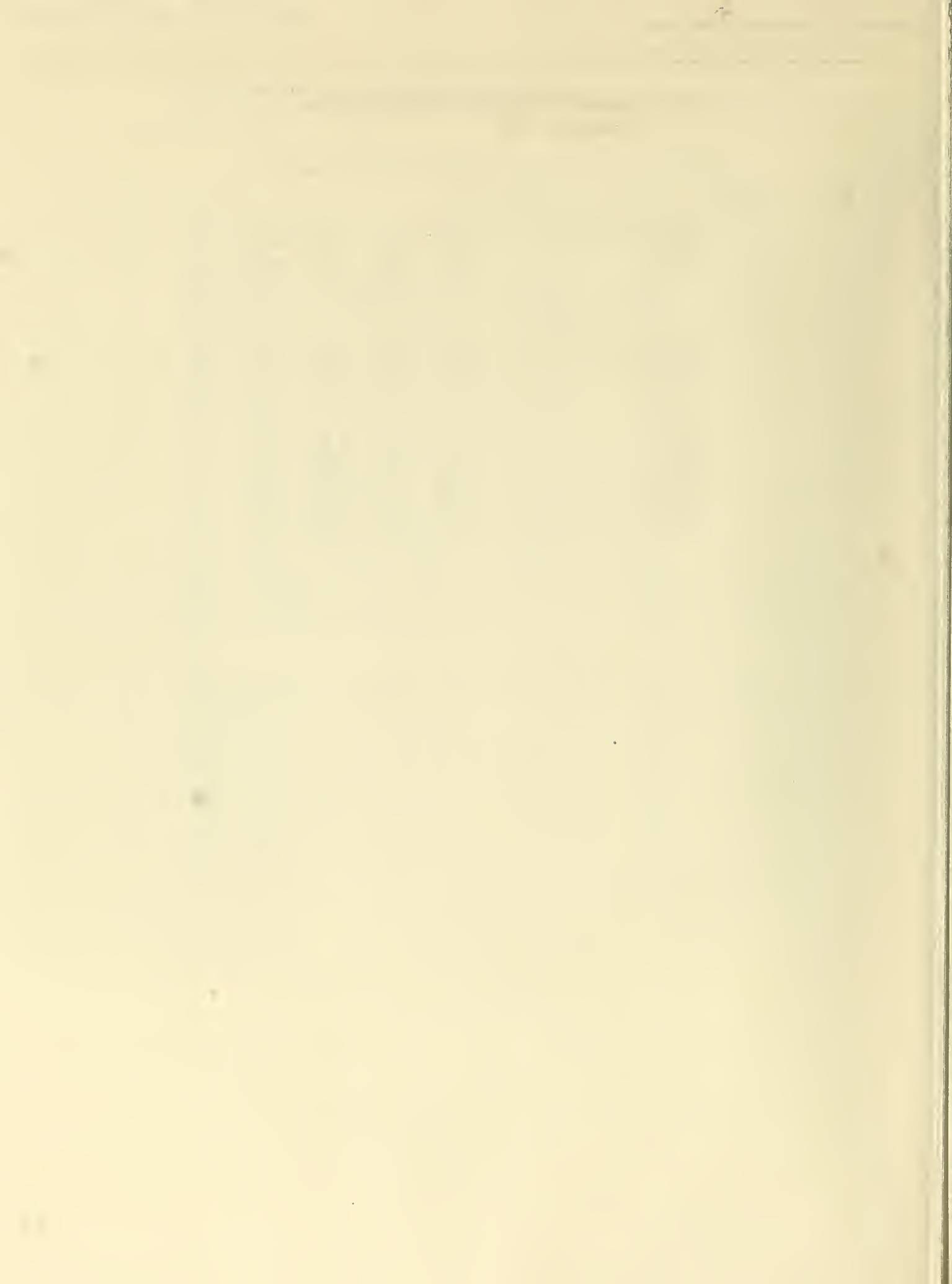
[Percent of persons or housing units in sample]

Characteristic	Less than 19 Percent	19 to 33 Percent	More than 33 Percent
POPULATION			
Urban and rural.....	1.0	0.9	0.6
Age, sex, race, and Spanish origin.....	1.2	0.9	0.6
Household type.....	1.0	0.8	0.5
Household relationship.....	1.1	0.9	0.6
Household size.....	1.0	0.9	0.5
Marital status.....	0.9	0.8	0.4
Language usage and ability to speak English.....	1.4	1.2	0.8
Type of group quarters.....	0.7	0.7	0.4
Nativity and place of birth.....	1.8	1.5	0.9
Residence in 1975.....	3.3	3.3	2.1
Means of transportation to work.....	1.2	1.0	0.6
School enrollment.....	1.3	1.1	0.6
Years of school completed.....	1.1	0.9	0.6
Veteran status.....	1.0	0.8	0.5
Work and public transportation disability.....	1.1	0.9	0.5
Labor force status.....	1.1	0.8	0.5
Hours worked per week and weeks worked in 1979.....	1.0	0.8	0.5
Unemployed in 1979.....	1.1	0.9	0.5
Industry and occupation.....	1.1	0.9	0.5
Class of worker.....	1.2	1.0	0.6
Household income.....	1.0	0.9	0.5
Family income.....	1.1	0.9	0.5
Unrelated individual income.....	1.1	0.9	0.5
Workers in family.....	1.2	1.0	0.6
Poverty status: Family.....	1.0	0.8	0.5
Poverty status: Persons.....	1.8	1.4	0.9
Poverty status: Unrelated individuals.....	1.1	0.9	0.5
HOUSING			
Vacancy status.....	1.1	0.8	0.5
Tenure.....	1.0	0.9	0.5
Units in structure.....	1.0	0.9	0.5
Stories in structure.....	0.9	0.8	0.5
Passenger elevator.....	0.9	0.8	0.5
Source of water.....	1.0	0.7	0.5
Sewage disposal.....	1.0	0.9	0.5
Year structure built.....	1.0	0.8	0.5
Year householder moved into unit.....	1.0	0.9	0.5
Heating equipment and fuel.....	1.1	0.9	0.5
Kitchen facilities.....	1.1	0.8	0.5
Number of bedrooms or bathrooms.....	1.1	0.9	0.5
Telephone in housing unit.....	1.0	0.9	0.5
Air conditioning.....	1.1	0.9	0.5
Vehicles available.....	1.1	0.9	0.5
Gross rent.....	1.1	0.9	0.5
Mortgage status and selected monthly owner costs.....	1.0	0.8	0.5

Table D. **Percent of Persons and Housing Units
in Sample: 1980**

[For definitions of terms, see appendixes
A and B]

	PERSONS		HOUSING UNITS	
	100- PERCENT COUNT	PERCENT IN SAMPLE	100- PERCENT COUNT	PERCENT IN SAMPLE
THE STATE PLACES OF 25,000 OR MORE TOWNS/TOWNSHIPS OF 25,000 OR MORE COUNTIES				
THE STATE	920 610	22.0	386 381	23.9
PLACES OF 25,000 OR MORE				
CONCORD CITY	30 400	15.6	12 126	15.9
MANCHESTER CITY	90 936	16.1	35 869	16.1
NASHUA CITY	67 865	15.7	25 444	15.6
PORTSMOUTH CITY	26 254	16.3	9 880	16.0
COUNTIES				
BELKNAP	42 884	23.4	24 004	26.0
CARROLL	27 931	33.9	22 854	38.4
CHESHIRE	62 116	24.8	25 368	26.4
COOS	35 147	27.4	16 004	29.2
GRAFTON	65 806	30.1	32 246	34.3
HILLSBOROUGH	276 608	18.7	101 208	18.7
MERRIMACK	98 302	22.2	39 636	23.4
ROCKINGHAM	190 345	20.5	76 115	20.1
STRAFFORD	85 408	19.3	32 460	20.7
SULLIVAN	36 063	25.2	16 486	28.2



Appendix E.—Facsimiles of Respondent Instructions and Questionnaire Pages

INSTRUCTIONS FOR QUESTIONS 1 THROUGH 10

1. List in question 1 (on page 1), the names of all the people who usually live here. Then turn to pages 2 and 3 where there are columns to list up to seven persons. In the first column print the name of one of the household members in whose name this home is owned or rented. If no household member owns or rents the living quarters, list in the first column any adult household member who is not a roomer, boarder, or paid employee. Print the names of the other household members, if any, in the columns which follow, using question 1 as a checklist.

2. Fill a circle to show how each person is related to the person in column 1.

A stepchild or legally adopted child of the person in column 1 should be marked **Son/daughter**. Foster children or wards living in the household should be marked **Roomer, boarder**.

3. Be sure to fill a circle for the sex of each person.
4. Fill the circle for the category with which the person most closely identifies. If you fill the **Indian (American)** or **Other** circle, be sure to print the name of the specific Indian tribe or specific group.
5. Enter age at last birthday in the space provided (enter "0" for babies less than one year old). Also enter month and year of birth, and fill the appropriate circles. For an illustration of how to complete question 5, see the example on pages 4 and 5. If age or month or year of birth is not known, give your best estimate.
6. If the person's only marriage was annulled, mark **Never married**.
7. A person is of Spanish/Hispanic origin or descent if the person identifies his or her ancestry with one of the listed groups, that is, Mexican, Puerto Rican, etc. Origin or descent (ancestry) may be viewed as the nationality group, the lineage, or country in which the person or the person's parents or ancestors were born.
8. Do not count enrollment in a trade or business school, company training, or tutoring unless the course would be accepted for credit at a regular elementary school, high school, or college. A **public** school is any school or college which is controlled and supported primarily by a local, county, State, or Federal Government.
9. Fill only one circle. Mark the highest grade *ever* attended even if the person did not finish it. If the person is still in school, mark the grade in which now enrolled. Schooling received in foreign or ungraded schools should be reported as the equivalent grade or year in the regular American school system. If uncertain whether a Head Start program is for nursery school or kindergarten, mark the circle for **Nursery school**.

If the person skipped or repeated grades, mark the highest grade ever attended regardless of how long it took to get there. Persons who did not attend any college but who completed high school by finishing the 12th grade or by passing an equivalency test, such as the

General Educational Development (GED) examination, should fill the circle for the 12th grade.

10. Mark **Finished this grade (or year)** only if the person finished the *entire* grade or year marked in question 9 or if the highest grade was completed by passing a high school equivalency test.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR QUESTIONS H4 THROUGH H12

- H4. Mark only one circle. *This address* means the house or building number where your living quarters are located.
- H5. Mark the second circle only if you *must* go through someone else's living quarters to get to your own.

- H6. Consider that you have hot water even if you have it only part of the time.

Mark **Yes**, but also **used by another household** if someone else who lives in the same building, but is not a member of your household, also uses the facilities. Mark this circle also if the occupants of living quarters now vacant would also use the facilities in your living quarters.

- H7. Count only whole rooms used for living purposes, such as living rooms, dining rooms, kitchens, bedrooms, finished recreation rooms, family rooms, etc. Do not count bathrooms, kitchenettes, strip or pullman kitchens, utility rooms, or unfinished attics, unfinished basements, or other space used for storage.

- H8. Mark **Owned or being bought** if the living quarters are owned outright or are mortgaged. Also mark **Owned or being bought** if the living quarters are owned but the land is rented.

Mark **Rented for cash rent** if any money rent is paid. Rent may be paid by persons who are not members of your household.

Occupied without payment of cash rent includes, for example, a parsonage, military housing, a house or apartment provided free of rent by the owner, or a house or apartment occupied by a janitor or caretaker in exchange for services.

- H9. A **condominium** is housing in which the apartments or houses in a development are individually owned, but the common areas, such as lobbies, halls, etc., are jointly owned. The person owning a condominium very likely has a mortgage on the particular unit.

- H10b. A **commercial establishment** is easily recognized from the outside, for example, a grocery store or barber shop. A **medical office** is a doctor's or dentist's office regularly visited by patients.

- H11. Include the value of the house, the land it is on, and any other structures on the same property. If the house is owned but the land is rented, estimate the combined value of the house and the

land. If this is a condominium unit, enter the estimated value for your living quarters and your share of the common elements.

- H12.** Report the rent agreed to or contracted for, even if the rent is unpaid or paid by someone else.

If rent is not paid by the month, change the rent to a monthly amount; and then fill the appropriate circle in question H12.

If rent is paid: Multiply rent by:

By the day	30
By the week	4
Every other week	2

If rent is paid: Divide rent by:

4 times a year	3
2 times a year	6
Once a year	12

INSTRUCTIONS FOR QUESTIONS H13 THROUGH H20

- H13.** Mark only one circle.

Detached means there is open space on all sides, or the house is joined only to a shed or garage. *Attached* means that the house is joined to another house or building by at least one wall which goes from ground to roof.

Mark **A one-family house detached from any other house** when a mobile home or trailer has had one or more rooms added or built onto it; a porch or shed is not considered a room.

Count all occupied and vacant living quarters in the house or building, but not stores or office space.

- H14a.** Do not count unfinished basements or unfinished attics. However, a basement or attic with finished room(s) for living purposes should be counted as a story.

- H15a.** A *city or suburban* lot is usually located in a city, a community, or any built-up area outside a city or community, and is not larger than the house and yard. All living quarters in apartment buildings, including garden-type apartments in the city or suburbs, are considered on a city or suburban lot.

A *place* is a farm, ranch, or any other property, other than a city or suburban lot, on which this *residence* is located.

- H16.** If a well provides water for six or more houses or apartments, mark **A public system**. If a well provides water for five or fewer houses or apartments, mark one of the categories for *individual well*.

Drilled wells, or small diameter wells, are usually less than 1½ feet in diameter. *Dug wells* are generally hand dug and are wider.

- H17.** A *public sewer* is operated by a government body or a private organization. A *septic tank or cesspool* is an underground tank or pit used for disposal of sewage.

- H19.** The term *person in column 1* refers to the person listed in the first column on page 2. This person should be the household member (or one of the members) in whose name the house is owned or rented. If there is no such person, any adult household member can be the person in column 1. Mark when this person last moved into *this* house or apartment.

- H20.** This question refers to the type of *heating equipment* and not to the fuel used.

An *electric heat pump* is sometimes known as a reverse cycle

system. It may be centrally installed with ducts to the rooms or individual heat pumps in the rooms.

A *floor, wall, or pipeless furnace* delivers warm air to the room right above the furnace or to the room(s) on one or both sides of the wall in which the furnace is installed and does not have ducts leading to other rooms.

Any heater that you plug into an electric outlet should be counted as a *portable room heater*.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR QUESTIONS H21 THROUGH H32

- H21.** *Gas from underground pipes* is piped in from a central system such as one operated by a public utility company or a municipal government. *Bottled, tank, or LP gas* is stored in tanks which are refilled or exchanged when empty. *Other fuel* includes any fuel not separately listed, for example, purchased steam, fuel briquettes, waste material, etc.

- H22.** If your living quarters are rented, enter the costs for utilities and fuels only if you pay for them in addition to the rent entered in H12. If already included in rent, fill the appropriate circle.

The amounts to be reported should be for the past 12 months, that is, for electricity and gas, the monthly *average* for the past 12 months; for water and other fuels, the *total* amount for the past 12 months.

Estimate as closely as possible when exact costs are not known.

Report amounts even if your bills are unpaid or paid by someone else. If the bills include utilities or fuel used also by another apartment or a business establishment, estimate the amounts for your own living quarters. If gas and electricity are billed together, enter the combined amount on the electricity line and bracket ({) the two utilities.

- H23.** The kitchen sink, stove, and refrigerator must be located in the building but do *not* have to be in the same room. Portable cooking equipment is not considered as a range or cook stove.

- H26.** Answer *Yes only* if the telephone is located *in* your living quarters.

- H27.** Count only equipment used to cool the air by means of a refrigeration unit.

- H28—H29.** Count company cars (including police cars and taxicabs) and company trucks that are regularly kept at home and used by household members. Do *not* count cars or trucks permanently out of working order.

- H30—H32.** Do not answer these questions if you live in a cooperative, regardless of the number of units in the structure.

- H30.** Report taxes for all taxing jurisdictions even if they are included in mortgage payment, not paid yet, paid by someone else, or are delinquent.

- H31.** When premiums are paid on other than a yearly basis, convert to a yearly basis and enter the yearly amount, even if no payment was made during the past 12 months.

- H32a.** The word "mortgage" is used as a general term to indicate all types of loans which are secured by real estate.

- b. A second or junior mortgage is also secured by real estate but has been made by the homeowner in addition to the first mortgage.
- c. Enter a monthly amount even if it is unpaid or paid by someone else. If the amount is paid on some other periodic basis, see instructions for H12 to change it to a monthly amount.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR QUESTIONS 11 THROUGH 14

11. *For persons born in the United States:*

Print the name of the State in which this person's mother was living when this person was born. For persons born in a hospital, do not give the State in which the hospital was located unless the hospital and the mother's home were in the same State or the location of the mother's home is not known. For example, if a person was born in a hospital in Washington, D.C., but the mother's home was in Virginia at the time of the person's birth, enter "Virginia."

For persons born outside the United States:

Print the full name of the foreign country or Puerto Rico, Guam, etc., where the person was born. Use international boundaries as now recognized by the United States. Specify whether Northern Ireland or Ireland (Eire); East or West Germany; England, Scotland or Wales (*not* Great Britain or United Kingdom). Specify the particular island in the Caribbean, *not*, for example, West Indies.

- 12. This question is only for persons born in a foreign country. Fill the Yes, a naturalized citizen circle only if the person has *completed* the naturalization process and is now a citizen.

If the person has entered the U.S. more than once, fill the circle for the year he or she came to stay permanently.

- 13a. Mark No, only speaks English if the person always speaks English *at home*; then skip to question 14.

Mark Yes if the person speaks a language other than English *at home*. Do *not* mark Yes for a language spoken only at school or if speaking ability is limited to a few expressions or slang.

- b. Print the non-English language spoken *at home*. If this person speaks two or more non-English languages *at home* and cannot determine which is spoken most often, report the first language the person learned to speak.

- c. Fill the circle that best describes the person's *ability* to speak English.

(1) The circle Very well should be filled for persons who have no difficulty speaking English.

(2) The circle Well should be filled for persons who have only minor problems which do not seriously limit their ability to speak English.

(3) The circle Not well should be filled for persons who are seriously limited in their ability to speak English.

(4) The circle Not at all should be filled for persons who do not speak English at all.

- 14. Print the ancestry group with which the person *identifies*. Ancestry (or origin or descent) may be viewed as the nationality group, the lineage, or the country in which the person or the person's parents or ancestors were born before their arrival in the United States. Persons who are of more than one origin and who cannot identify with a single group should print their multiple ancestry (for example, German-Irish).

Be specific; for example, if ancestry is "Indian," specify whether American Indian, Asian Indian, or West Indian. Distinguish Cape Verdean from Portuguese, and French Canadian from Canadian.

A religious group should not be reported as a person's ancestry.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR QUESTIONS 15 THROUGH 20

- 15a. Mark Yes, this house if this person lived in this same house or apartment on April 1, 1975, but moved away and came back between then and now. Mark No, different house if this person lived in the same building but in a different apartment (or in the same mobile home or trailer but on a different trailer site).

- b. If this person lived in a different house or apartment on April 1, 1975, give the location of this person's usual home at that time.

Part (1) If the person was living in the United States on April 1, 1975, print the name of the State. If the person did *not* live in the United States on April 1, 1975, print the full name of the foreign country or Puerto Rico, Guam, etc.

Part (2) If in Louisiana, print the parish name. If in Alaska, print the borough name. If in New York City — print the borough name if the county name is not known. If an independent city, leave blank.

Part (3) If in Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island or Vermont, print the name of the town rather than the name of the village or city, unless the name of the town is unknown.

Part (4) Mark Yes if you know that the location is *now* inside the limits of a city, town, village or other incorporated place, even if it was not inside the limits on April 1, 1975.

- 17a. Mark Yes only if this person was on *active* duty in the U.S. Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard. Mark No if the person was in the National Guard or the reserves.

- b. Mark Yes if the person was attending a college or university either full or part time and was enrolled for credit toward a degree. Mark No if the person was taking only non-credit courses or was attending a vocational or trade school, such as secretarial school.

- c. Mark Yes, full time if the person worked full time (35 hours or more per week). Mark Yes, part time if the person worked part time (less than 35 hours per week). Mark No if the person only did unpaid volunteer work, housework or yard work at own home, or if the only work done was as a resident of an institution.

- 18a. Mark Yes if this person was ever on active duty in the U.S. Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard, even if the time served was short. For persons in the National Guard or military reserve units, mark Yes *only* if the person was ever called to active duty; mark No if the only service was active duty for training.

- b. If this person served during more than one period, fill all circles which apply, even if service was for a short time.

- 19. The term "health condition" refers to any physical or mental problem which has lasted for 6 or more months. A serious problem with seeing, hearing, or speech should be considered a health condition. Pregnancy or a temporary health problem such as a broken bone that is expected to heal normally should *not* be considered a health condition.

- 20. Count all children born alive, including any who have died (even shortly after birth) or who no longer live with her.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR QUESTIONS 21 THROUGH 26

21. If the exact date of marriage is not known, give your best estimate.
- 22a. Mark Yes if the person worked, either full or part time, on any day of last week (Sunday through Saturday).

Count as work:

Work for someone else for wages, salary, piece rate, commission, tips, or payments "in kind" (for example, food, lodging received as payment for work performed).

Work in own business, professional practice, or farm.

Any work in a family business or farm, paid or not.

Any part-time work including babysitting, paper routes, etc.

Active duty in Armed Forces.

Do not count as work:

Housework or yard work at home.

Unpaid volunteer work.

Work done as a resident of an institution.

- b. Give the *actual* number of hours worked at *all jobs last week*, even if that was more or fewer hours than usually worked.
23. If the person worked at several locations, but reported to the same location each day to begin work, print where he or she reported. If the person did not report to the same location each day to begin work, print the words "various locations" for 23a, and give as much information as possible in the remainder of 23 to identify the area in which he or she worked *most* last week.

If the person's employer operates in more than one location (such as a grocery store chain or public school system), give the exact address of the location or branch where the person worked.

If the person worked in a foreign country or Puerto Rico, Guam, etc., print the name of the country in 23e and leave the other parts of 23 blank.

- 24a. Travel time is from door to door. Include time taken waiting for public transportation, picking up passengers in carpools, etc.
- b. Mark Worked at home for a person who works on a farm where he or she lives, or in an office or shop in the person's home.
- c. If the person was driven to work by someone who then drove back home or to a non-work destination, mark Drive alone.
- d. Do not include riders who rode to school or some other non-work destination.
25. If the person works only during certain seasons or on a day-to-day basis when work is available, mark No.

- 26a. Mark Yes if the person tried to get a job or to start a business or professional practice at any time in the last *four* weeks; for example, registered at an employment office, went to a job interview, placed or answered ads, or did anything toward starting a business or professional practice.

- b. Mark No, already has a job if the person was on layoff or was expecting to report to a job within 30 days.

Mark No, temporarily ill if the person expects to be able to work within 30 days

Mark No, other reasons if the person could not have taken a job because he or she was going to school, taking care of children, etc.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR QUESTIONS 27 THROUGH 29

27. Look at the instructions for 22a to see what to count as work. Mark Never worked if the person: (1) never worked at any kind of job or business, either full or part time, (2) never did any work, with or without pay, in a family business or farm *and* (3) never served in the Armed Forces.

- 28a. If the person worked for a company, business, or government agency, print the name of the company, not the name of the person's supervisor. If the person worked for an individual or a business that has no company name, print the name of the individual worked for. If the person worked in his or her own business, print "self-employed."

- b. Print two or more words to tell what the business, industry, or individual employer named in 28a does. If there is more than one activity, describe only the major activity *at the place where the person works*. Enter what is made, what is sold, or what service is given.

Some examples of what is needed to make an answer acceptable are shown on the census form and here.

Unacceptable

Furniture company

Grocery store

Oil company

Ranch

Acceptable

Metal furniture manufacturing

Wholesale grocery store

Retail gas station

Cattle ranch

- c. Mark Manufacturing if the factory, plant, mill, etc., mostly makes things, even if it also sells them.

Mark Wholesale trade if the business mostly sells things to stores or other companies.

Mark Retail trade if the business mostly sells things (not services) to individuals.

Mark Other if the main activity of the employer is not making or selling things. Some examples of Other are farming, construction, and services such as those provided by hotels, dry cleaners, repair shops, schools, and banks.

- 29a. Print two or more words to describe the kind of work the person does. If the person is a trainee, apprentice, or helper, include that in the description.

Some examples of what is needed to make an answer acceptable are shown on the census form and here.

Unacceptable

Clerk

Helper

Mechanic

Nurse

Acceptable

Production clerk

Carpenter's helper

Auto engine mechanic

Registered nurse

- b. Print the most important things that the person does on the job. Some examples are shown on the census form.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR QUESTIONS 30 THROUGH 33

30. If the person was an employee of a *private* nonprofit organization, such as a church, fill the first circle:

Mark Local government employee for a teacher working in an elementary or secondary public school.

- 31a. Look at the instructions for question 22a to see what to count as work.

b. Count every week in which the person did any work at all, even for an hour.

c. If the hours worked each week varied considerably, give the best estimate of the hours usually worked most weeks.

d. Count every week in which the person did not work at all, but spent any time looking for work or on layoff from a job. *Looking for work* means trying to get a job or start a business or professional practice; *layoff* includes either temporary or indefinite layoff.

32. Fill the Yes or No circle for each part and enter the appropriate amount. If income from any source was received jointly by household members, report if possible, the appropriate share for each person; otherwise, report the whole amount for only one person and mark No for the other person, unless the other person has additional income of the same type.

e. Include sick leave pay. Do not include reimbursement for business

expenses and pay "in kind," (for example, food, lodging received as payment for work performed).

b. Include net earnings (gross earnings minus business expenses) from a nonfarm business. If business lost money, write "Loss" above the amount.

c. Include net earnings (gross receipts minus operating expenses) from a farm. If farm lost money, write "Loss" above the amount.

d. Include interest and dividends credited to the person's account (for example, from savings accounts and stock shares), net royalties, and net income from rental property.

e. Include Social Security or Railroad Retirement payments to retired persons, to dependents of deceased insured workers and to disabled workers.

f. Include public assistance or welfare payments received from Federal, State, or local agencies. Do not include private welfare payments.

g. Include all other regular payments, such as government employee retirement, union or private pensions and annuities; unemployment benefits; worker's compensation; Armed Forces allotments; private welfare payments; regular contributions from persons not living in the household; etc.

Do not include lump-sum payments received from the sale of property (capital gains), insurance policies, inheritances, etc.

33. If no income was received in 1979, fill the None circle. If total income was a loss, write "Loss" above the amount.

Please fill out this
official Census Form
and mail it back on
Census Day,
Tuesday, April 1, 1980

1980 Census of the United States

If the address shown below has the wrong apartment identification,
please write the correct apartment number or location here:

DO	A1	A2	A4	A5	A6
				L	

Your answers are confidential

By law (title 13, U.S. Code), census employees are subject to fine and/or imprisonment for any disclosure of your answers. Only after 72 years does your information become available to other government agencies or the public. The same law requires that you answer the questions to the best of your knowledge.

Para personas de habla hispana

(For Spanish-speaking persons):
SI USTED DESEA UN CUESTIONARIO DEL CENSO EN ESPAÑOL
llame a la oficina del censo. El número de teléfono se encuentra en
el encasillado de la dirección.

O, si prefiere, marque esta casilla ☐ y devuelva el cuestionario
por correo en el sobre que se le incluye.

A message from the Director, Bureau of the Census . . .

We must, from time to time, take stock of ourselves as a people if our Nation is to meet successfully the many national and local challenges we face. This is the purpose of the 1980 census.

The essential need for a population census was recognized almost 200 years ago when our Constitution was written. As provided by article I, the first census was conducted in 1790 and one has been taken every 10 years since then.

The law under which the census is taken protects the confidentiality of your answers. For the next 72 years — or until April 1, 2052 — only sworn census workers have access to the individual records, and no one else may see them.

Your answers, when combined with the answers from other people, will provide the statistical figures needed by public and private groups, schools, business and industry, and Federal, State, and local governments across the country. These figures will help all sectors of American society understand how our population and housing are changing. In this way, we can deal more effectively with today's problems and work toward a better future for all of us.

The census is a vitally important national activity. Please do your part by filling out this census form accurately and completely. If you mail it back promptly in the enclosed postage-paid envelope, it will save the expense and inconvenience of a census taker having to visit you.

Thank you for your cooperation.

How to fill out your Census Form

See the filled-out example in the yellow instruction guide. This guide will help with any problems you may have.

If you need more help, call the Census Office. The telephone number of the local office is shown at the bottom of the address box on the front cover.

Use a black pencil to answer the questions. Black pencil is better to use than ballpoint or other pens.

Fill circles "O" completely, like this ●

When you write in an answer, print or write clearly

Make sure that answers are provided for everyone here

See page 4 of the guide if a roomer or someone else in the household does not want to give you all the information for the form

Answer the questions on pages 1 through 5, and then starting with pages 6 and 7, fill a pair of pages for each person in the household.

Check your answers. Then write your name, the date, and telephone number on page 20

Mail back this form on Tuesday, April 1, or as soon afterward as you can. Use the enclosed envelope, no stamp is needed.

Please start by answering Question 1 below

Question 1

List in Question 1

- Family members living here, including babies still in the hospital
- Relatives living here
- Lodgers or boarders living here
- Other persons living here
- College students who stay here while attending college, even if their parents live elsewhere
- Persons who usually live here but are temporarily away (including children in boarding school below the college level)
- Persons with a home elsewhere but who stay here most of the week while working

Do Not List in Question 1

- Any person away from here in the Armed Forces
- Any college student who stays somewhere else while attending college
- Any person who usually stays somewhere else most of the week while working there
- Any person away from here in an institution such as a home for the aged or mental hospital
- Any person staying or visiting here who has a usual home elsewhere

1. What is the name of each person who was living here on Tuesday, April 1, 1980, or who was staying or visiting here and had no other home?

[illegible]

Note

If everyone here is staying only temporarily and has a usual home elsewhere, please mark this box ☐.

Then please

- answer the questions on pages 2 through 5 only.
- enter the address of your usual home on page 20.

Please continue

Page 2

ALSO ANSWER THE HOUSING QUESTIONS ON PAGE 3

Here are the QUESTIONS ↓	These are the columns for ANSWERS Please fill one column for each person listed in Question 1.	PERSON in column 1	PERSON in column 2
		Last name First name Middle initial	Last name First name Middle initial
2. How is this person related to the person in column 1? Fill one circle. If "Other relative" of person in column 1, give exact relationship, such as mother-in-law, niece, grandson, etc.	START in this column with the household member (or one of the members) in whose name the home is owned or rented. If there is no such person, start in this column with any adult household member.	If relative of person in column 1: <input type="radio"/> Husband/wife <input type="radio"/> Father/mother <input type="radio"/> Son/daughter <input type="radio"/> Other relative <input type="radio"/> Brother/sister If not related to person in column 1: <input type="radio"/> Roomer, boarder <input type="radio"/> Other nonrelative <input type="radio"/> Partner, roommate <input type="radio"/> Paid employee	
3. Sex Fill one circle.	<input type="radio"/> Male <input type="radio"/> Female	<input type="radio"/> Male <input type="radio"/> Female	
4. Is this person — Fill one circle.	<input type="radio"/> White <input type="radio"/> Asian Indian <input type="radio"/> Black or Negro <input type="radio"/> Hawaiian <input type="radio"/> Japanese <input type="radio"/> Guamanian <input type="radio"/> Chinese <input type="radio"/> Samoan <input type="radio"/> Filipino <input type="radio"/> Eskimo <input type="radio"/> Korean <input type="radio"/> Aleut <input type="radio"/> Vietnamese <input type="radio"/> Other — Specify <input type="radio"/> Indian (Amer.) Print tribe →	<input type="radio"/> White <input type="radio"/> Asian Indian <input type="radio"/> Black or Negro <input type="radio"/> Hawaiian <input type="radio"/> Japanese <input type="radio"/> Guamanian <input type="radio"/> Chinese <input type="radio"/> Samoan <input type="radio"/> Filipino <input type="radio"/> Eskimo <input type="radio"/> Korean <input type="radio"/> Aleut <input type="radio"/> Vietnamese <input type="radio"/> Other — Specify <input type="radio"/> Indian (Amer.) Print tribe →	
5. Age, and month and year of birth a. Print age at last birthday. b. Print month and fill one circle. c. Print year in the spaces, and fill one circle below each number.	a. Age at last birthday: _____ b. Month of birth: _____ c. Year of birth: _____ <input type="radio"/> Jan.—Mar. <input type="radio"/> Apr.—June <input type="radio"/> July—Sept. <input type="radio"/> Oct.—Dec.	a. Age at last birthday: _____ b. Month of birth: _____ c. Year of birth: _____ <input type="radio"/> Jan.—Mar. <input type="radio"/> Apr.—June <input type="radio"/> July—Sept. <input type="radio"/> Oct.—Dec.	
6. Marital status Fill one circle.	<input type="radio"/> Now married <input type="radio"/> Separated <input type="radio"/> Widowed <input type="radio"/> Never married <input type="radio"/> Divorced	<input type="radio"/> Now married <input type="radio"/> Separated <input type="radio"/> Widowed <input type="radio"/> Never married <input type="radio"/> Divorced	
7. Is this person of Spanish/Hispanic origin or descent? Fill one circle.	<input type="radio"/> No (not Spanish/Hispanic) <input type="radio"/> Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Amer., Chicano <input type="radio"/> Yes, Puerto Rican <input type="radio"/> Yes, Cuban <input type="radio"/> Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic	<input type="radio"/> No (not Spanish/Hispanic) <input type="radio"/> Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Amer., Chicano <input type="radio"/> Yes, Puerto Rican <input type="radio"/> Yes, Cuban <input type="radio"/> Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic	
8. Since February 1, 1980, has this person attended regular school or college at any time? Fill one circle. Count nursery school, kindergarten, elementary school, and schooling which leads to a high school diploma or college degree.	<input type="radio"/> No, has not attended since February 1 <input type="radio"/> Yes, public school, public college <input type="radio"/> Yes, private, church-related <input type="radio"/> Yes, private, not church-related	<input type="radio"/> No, has not attended since February 1 <input type="radio"/> Yes, public school, public college <input type="radio"/> Yes, private, church-related <input type="radio"/> Yes, private, not church-related	
9. What is the highest grade (or year) of regular school this person has ever attended? Fill one circle. If now attending school, mark grade person is in. If high school was finished by equivalency test (GED), mark "12."	Highest grade attended: <input type="radio"/> Nursery school <input type="radio"/> Kindergarten Elementary through high school (grade or year) 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 <input type="radio"/> College (academic year) _____ 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 or more <input type="radio"/> Never attended school — Skip question 10	Highest grade attended: <input type="radio"/> Nursery school <input type="radio"/> Kindergarten Elementary through high school (grade or year) 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 <input type="radio"/> College (academic year) _____ 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 or more <input type="radio"/> Never attended school — Skip question 10	
10. Did this person finish the highest grade (or year) attended? Fill one circle.	<input type="radio"/> Now attending this grade (or year) <input type="radio"/> Finished this grade (or year) <input type="radio"/> Did not finish this grade (or year)	<input type="radio"/> Now attending this grade (or year) <input type="radio"/> Finished this grade (or year) <input type="radio"/> Did not finish this grade (or year)	
CENSUS USE ONLY	A. <input type="radio"/> I <input type="radio"/> N <input type="radio"/>	CENSUS USE ONLY	A. <input type="radio"/> I <input type="radio"/> N <input type="radio"/>

NOW PLEASE ANSWER QUESTIONS H1—H12 FOR YOUR HOUSEHOLD

If you listed more than 7 persons in Question 1, please see note on page 20.

PERSON in column 7	
Last name	Middle initial
First name	
If relative of person in column 1:	
<input type="radio"/> Husband/wife	<input type="radio"/> Father/mother
<input type="radio"/> Son/daughter	<input type="radio"/> Other relative
<input type="radio"/> Brother/sister	
If not related to person in column 1:	
<input type="radio"/> Roomer, boarder	<input type="radio"/> Other nonrelative
<input type="radio"/> Partner, roommate	
<input type="radio"/> Paid employee	
<input type="radio"/> Male <input type="radio"/> Female	
<input type="radio"/> White <input type="radio"/> Asian Indian <input type="radio"/> Black or Negro <input type="radio"/> Hawaiian <input type="radio"/> Japanese <input type="radio"/> Guamanian <input type="radio"/> Chinese <input type="radio"/> Samoan <input type="radio"/> Filipino <input type="radio"/> Eskimo <input type="radio"/> Korean <input type="radio"/> Aleut <input type="radio"/> Vietnamese <input type="radio"/> Other — Specify <input type="radio"/> Indian (Amer.) Print tribe →	
a. Age at last birthday	c. Year of birth
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12
b. Month of birth	
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12	
<input type="radio"/> Jan.—Mar.	<input type="radio"/> Apr.—June
<input type="radio"/> July—Sept.	<input type="radio"/> Oct.—Dec.
<input type="radio"/> Now married	<input type="radio"/> Separated
<input type="radio"/> Widowed	<input type="radio"/> Never married
<input type="radio"/> Divorced	
<input type="radio"/> No (not Spanish/Hispanic) <input type="radio"/> Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Amer., Chicano <input type="radio"/> Yes, Puerto Rican <input type="radio"/> Yes, Cuban <input type="radio"/> Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic	
<input type="radio"/> No, has not attended since February 1 <input type="radio"/> Yes, public school, public college <input type="radio"/> Yes, private, church-related <input type="radio"/> Yes, private, not church-related	
Highest grade attended:	
<input type="radio"/> Nursery school <input type="radio"/> Kindergarten	
Elementary through high school (grade or year)	
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12	
College (academic year)	
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 or more	
<input type="radio"/> Never attended school—Skip question 10	
<input type="radio"/> Now attending this grade (or year) <input type="radio"/> Finished this grade (or year) <input type="radio"/> Did not finish this grade (or year)	
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H1. Did you leave anyone out of Question 1 because you were not sure if the person should be listed — for example, a new baby still in the hospital, a lodger who also has another home, or a person who stays here once in a while and has no other home?

- ☐ Yes — On page 20 give name(s) and reason left out.
☐ No

H2. Did you list anyone in Question 1 who is away from home now — for example, on a vacation or in a hospital?

- ☐ Yes — On page 20 give name(s) and reason person is away.
☐ No

H3. Is anyone visiting here who is not already listed?

- ☐ Yes — On page 20 give name of each visitor for whom there is no one at the home address to report the person to a census taker.
☐ No

H4. How many living quarters, occupied and vacant, are at this address?

- ☐ One
☐ 2 apartments or living quarters
☐ 3 apartments or living quarters
☐ 4 apartments or living quarters
☐ 5 apartments or living quarters
☐ 6 apartments or living quarters
☐ 7 apartments or living quarters
☐ 8 apartments or living quarters
☐ 9 apartments or living quarters
☐ 10 or more apartments or living quarters
☐ This is a mobile home or trailer

H5. Do you enter your living quarters —

- ☐ Directly from the outside or through a common or public hall?
☐ Through someone else's living quarters?

H6. Do you have complete plumbing facilities in your living quarters, that is, hot and cold piped water, a flush toilet, and a bathtub or shower?

- ☐ Yes, for this household only
☐ Yes, but also used by another household
☐ No, have some but not all plumbing facilities
☐ No plumbing facilities in living quarters

H7. How many rooms do you have in your living quarters?

Do not count bathrooms, porches, balconies, foyers, halls, or half-rooms.

- ☐ 1 room ☐ 2 rooms ☐ 3 rooms ☐ 4 rooms ☐ 5 rooms ☐ 6 rooms ☐ 7 rooms ☐ 8 rooms ☐ 9 or more rooms

H8. Are your living quarters —

- ☐ Owned or being bought by you or by someone else in this household?
☐ Rented for cash rent?
☐ Occupied without payment of cash rent?

H9. Is this apartment (house) part of a condominium?

- ☐ No
☐ Yes, a condominium

H10. If this is a one-family house —

a. Is the house on a property of 10 or more acres?

- ☐ Yes ☐ No

b. Is any part of the property used as a commercial establishment or medical office?

- ☐ Yes ☐ No

H11. If you live in a one-family house or a condominium unit which you own or are buying —

What is the value of this property, that is, how much do you think this property (house and lot or condominium unit) would sell for if it were for sale?

Do not answer this question if this is —

- ☐ A mobile home or trailer
☐ A house on 10 or more acres
☐ A house with a commercial establishment or medical office on the property

- ☐ Less than \$10,000 ☐ \$50,000 to \$54,999
☐ \$10,000 to \$14,999 ☐ \$55,000 to \$59,999
☐ \$15,000 to \$17,499 ☐ \$60,000 to \$64,999
☐ \$17,500 to \$19,999 ☐ \$65,000 to \$69,999
☐ \$20,000 to \$22,499 ☐ \$70,000 to \$74,999
☐ \$22,500 to \$24,999 ☐ \$75,000 to \$79,999
☐ \$25,000 to \$27,499 ☐ \$80,000 to \$89,999
☐ \$27,500 to \$29,999 ☐ \$90,000 to \$99,999
☐ \$30,000 to \$34,999 ☐ \$100,000 to \$124,999
☐ \$35,000 to \$39,999 ☐ \$125,000 to \$149,999
☐ \$40,000 to \$44,999 ☐ \$150,000 to \$199,999
☐ \$45,000 to \$49,999 ☐ \$200,000 or more

H12. If you pay rent for your living quarters —

What is the monthly rent?

If rent is not paid by the month, see the instruction guide on how to figure a monthly rent.

- ☐ Less than \$50 ☐ \$160 to \$169
☐ \$50 to \$59 ☐ \$170 to \$179
☐ \$60 to \$69 ☐ \$180 to \$189
☐ \$70 to \$79 ☐ \$190 to \$199
☐ \$80 to \$89 ☐ \$200 to \$224
☐ \$90 to \$99 ☐ \$225 to \$249
☐ \$100 to \$109 ☐ \$250 to \$274
☐ \$110 to \$119 ☐ \$275 to \$299
☐ \$120 to \$129 ☐ \$300 to \$349
☐ \$130 to \$139 ☐ \$350 to \$399
☐ \$140 to \$149 ☐ \$400 to \$499
☐ \$150 to \$159 ☐ \$500 or more

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A4. Block number	A6. Serial number	B. Type of unit or quarters	C1. Is this unit for —	C2. Vacancy status	C3. Is this unit boarded up?	D. Months vacant	E. Indicators	F. Total persons
		Occupied	<input type="radio"/> Year round use <input type="radio"/> Seasonal/Mig. — Skip C2, C3, and D.	<input type="radio"/> For rent <input type="radio"/> For sale only <input type="radio"/> Rented or sold, not occupied <input type="radio"/> Held for occasional use <input type="radio"/> Other vacant	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Less than 1 month <input type="radio"/> 1 up to 2 months <input type="radio"/> 2 up to 6 months <input type="radio"/> 6 up to 12 months <input type="radio"/> 1 year up to 2 years <input type="radio"/> 2 or more years	1. <input type="radio"/> Mail return 2. <input type="radio"/> Pop./F	
		Vacant						
		Regular						
		Usual home elsewhere						
		Group quarters						
		First form						
		Continuation						

H13. Which best describes this building? <i>Include all apartments, flats, etc., even if vacant.</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> A mobile home or trailer <input type="radio"/> A one-family house detached from any other house <input type="radio"/> A one-family house attached to one or more houses <input type="radio"/> A building for 2 families <input type="radio"/> A building for 3 or 4 families <input type="radio"/> A building for 5 to 9 families <input type="radio"/> A building for 10 to 19 families <input type="radio"/> A building for 20 to 49 families <input type="radio"/> A building for 50 or more families <input type="radio"/> A boat, tent, van, etc. 	H21a. Which fuel is used most for house heating? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> Gas: from underground pipes serving the neighborhood <input type="radio"/> Gas: bottled, tank, or LP <input type="radio"/> Electricity <input type="radio"/> Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. <input type="radio"/> Coal or coke <input type="radio"/> Wood <input type="radio"/> Other fuel <input type="radio"/> No fuel used b. Which fuel is used most for water heating? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> Gas: from underground pipes serving the neighborhood <input type="radio"/> Gas: bottled, tank, or LP <input type="radio"/> Electricity <input type="radio"/> Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. <input type="radio"/> Coal or coke <input type="radio"/> Wood <input type="radio"/> Other fuel <input type="radio"/> No fuel used 	CENSUS USE H22a. <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/>
H14a. How many stories (floors) are in this building? <i>Count an attic or basement as a story if it has any finished rooms for living purposes.</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> 1 to 3 — Skip to H15 <input type="radio"/> 4 to 6 <input type="radio"/> 7 to 12 <input type="radio"/> 13 or more stories 	c. Which fuel is used most for cooking? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> Gas: from underground pipes serving the neighborhood <input type="radio"/> Gas: bottled, tank, or LP <input type="radio"/> Electricity <input type="radio"/> Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. <input type="radio"/> Coal or coke <input type="radio"/> Wood <input type="radio"/> Other fuel <input type="radio"/> No fuel used 	H22b. <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/>
b. Is there a passenger elevator in this building? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No 	H22. What are the costs of utilities and fuels for your living quarters? a. Electricity \$ _____ .00 OR <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or no charge <i>Average monthly cost</i> <input type="radio"/> Electricity not used	<input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/>
H15a. Is this building — <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> On a city or suburban lot, or on a place of less than 1 acre? — Skip to H16 <input type="radio"/> On a place of 1 to 9 acres? <input type="radio"/> On a place of 10 or more acres? 	b. Gas \$ _____ .00 OR <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or no charge <i>Average monthly cost</i> <input type="radio"/> Gas not used	H22c. <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/>
b. Last year, 1979, did sales of crops, livestock, and other farm products from this place amount to — <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> Less than \$50 (or None) <input type="radio"/> \$50 to \$249 <input type="radio"/> \$250 to \$599 <input type="radio"/> \$600 to \$999 <input type="radio"/> \$1,000 to \$2,499 <input type="radio"/> \$2,500 or more 	c. Water \$ _____ .00 OR <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or no charge <i>Yearly cost</i> <input type="radio"/> These fuels not used	<input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/>
H16. Do you get water from — <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> A public system (city water department, etc.) or private company? <input type="radio"/> An individual drilled well? <input type="radio"/> An individual dug well? <input type="radio"/> Some other source (a spring, creek, river, cistern, etc.)? 	d. Oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc. \$ _____ .00 OR <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or no charge <i>Yearly cost</i> <input type="radio"/> These fuels not used	<input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/>
H17. Is this building connected to a public sewer? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> Yes, connected to public sewer <input type="radio"/> No, connected to septic tank or cesspool <input type="radio"/> No, use other means 	H23. Do you have complete kitchen facilities? Complete kitchen facilities are a sink with piped water, a range or cookstove, and a refrigerator. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No 	H22d. <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/>
H18. About when was this building originally built? Mark when the building was first constructed, not when it was remodeled, added to, or converted. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> 1979 or 1980 <input type="radio"/> 1975 to 1978 <input type="radio"/> 1970 to 1974 <input type="radio"/> 1960 to 1969 <input type="radio"/> 1950 to 1959 <input type="radio"/> 1940 to 1949 <input type="radio"/> 1939 or earlier 	H24. How many bedrooms do you have? <i>Count rooms used mainly for sleeping even if used also for other purposes.</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> No bedroom <input type="radio"/> 1 bedroom <input type="radio"/> 2 bedrooms <input type="radio"/> 3 bedrooms <input type="radio"/> 4 bedrooms <input type="radio"/> 5 or more bedrooms 	<input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/>
H19. When did the person listed in column 1 move into this house (or apartment)? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> 1979 or 1980 <input type="radio"/> 1975 to 1978 <input type="radio"/> 1970 to 1974 <input type="radio"/> 1960 to 1969 <input type="radio"/> 1950 to 1959 <input type="radio"/> 1949 or earlier <input type="radio"/> Always lived here 	H25. How many bathrooms do you have? <i>A complete bathroom is a room with flush toilet, bathtub or shower, and wash basin with piped water.</i> <i>A half bathroom has at least a flush toilet or bathtub or shower, but does not have all the facilities for a complete bathroom.</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> No bathroom, or only a half bathroom <input type="radio"/> 1 complete bathroom <input type="radio"/> 1 complete bathroom, plus half bath(s) <input type="radio"/> 2 or more complete bathrooms 	<input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/>
H20. How are your living quarters heated? <i>Fill one circle for the kind of heat used most.</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> Steam or hot water system <input type="radio"/> Central warm-air furnace with ducts to the individual rooms (Do not count electric heat pumps here) <input type="radio"/> Electric heat pump <input type="radio"/> Other built-in electric units (permanently installed in wall, ceiling, or baseboard) <input type="radio"/> Floor, wall, or pipeless furnace <input type="radio"/> Room heaters with flue or vent, burning gas, oil, or kerosene <input type="radio"/> Room heaters without flue or vent, burning gas, oil, or kerosene (not portable) <input type="radio"/> Fireplaces, stoves, or portable room heaters of any kind <input type="radio"/> No heating equipment 	H26. Do you have a telephone in your living quarters? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No H27. Do you have air conditioning? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> Yes, a central air-conditioning system <input type="radio"/> Yes, 1 individual room unit <input type="radio"/> Yes, 2 or more individual room units <input type="radio"/> No H28. How many automobiles are kept at home for use by members of your household? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> None <input type="radio"/> 1 automobile <input type="radio"/> 2 automobiles <input type="radio"/> 3 or more automobiles H29. How many vans or trucks of one-ton capacity or less are kept at home for use by members of your household? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> None <input type="radio"/> 1 van or truck <input type="radio"/> 2 vans or trucks <input type="radio"/> 3 or more vans or trucks 	<input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/>

Please answer H30-H32 if you live in a one-family house which you own or are buying, unless this is -

- A mobile home or trailer
- A house on 10 or more acres
- A condominium unit
- A house with a commercial establishment
or medical office on the property

If any of these, or if you rent your unit or this is a multi-family structure, skip H30 to H32 and turn to page 6.

H30. What were the real estate taxes on this property last year?

\$.00 OR ☐ None

H31. What is the annual premium for fire and hazard insurance on this property?

\$.00 OR ☐ None

H32a. Do you have a mortgage, deed of trust, contract to purchase, or similar debt on this property?

- ☐ Yes, mortgage, deed of trust, or similar debt
- ☐ Yes, contract to purchase
- ☐ No — Skip to page 6

b. Do you have a second or junior mortgage on this property?

- ☐ Yes ☐ No

c. How much is your total regular monthly payment to the lender?

Also include payments on a contract to purchase and to lenders holding second or junior mortgages on this property.

\$ _____ .00 OR ☐ No regular payment required — Skip to page 6

d. Does your regular monthly payment (amount entered in H32c) include payments for real estate taxes on this property?

- ☐ Yes, taxes included in payment ☒
- ☐ No, taxes paid separately or taxes not required

e. Does your regular monthly payment (amount entered in H32c) include payments for fire and hazard insurance on this property?

- ☐ Yes, insurance included in payment
- ☐ No, insurance paid separately or no insurance

Please turn to page 6

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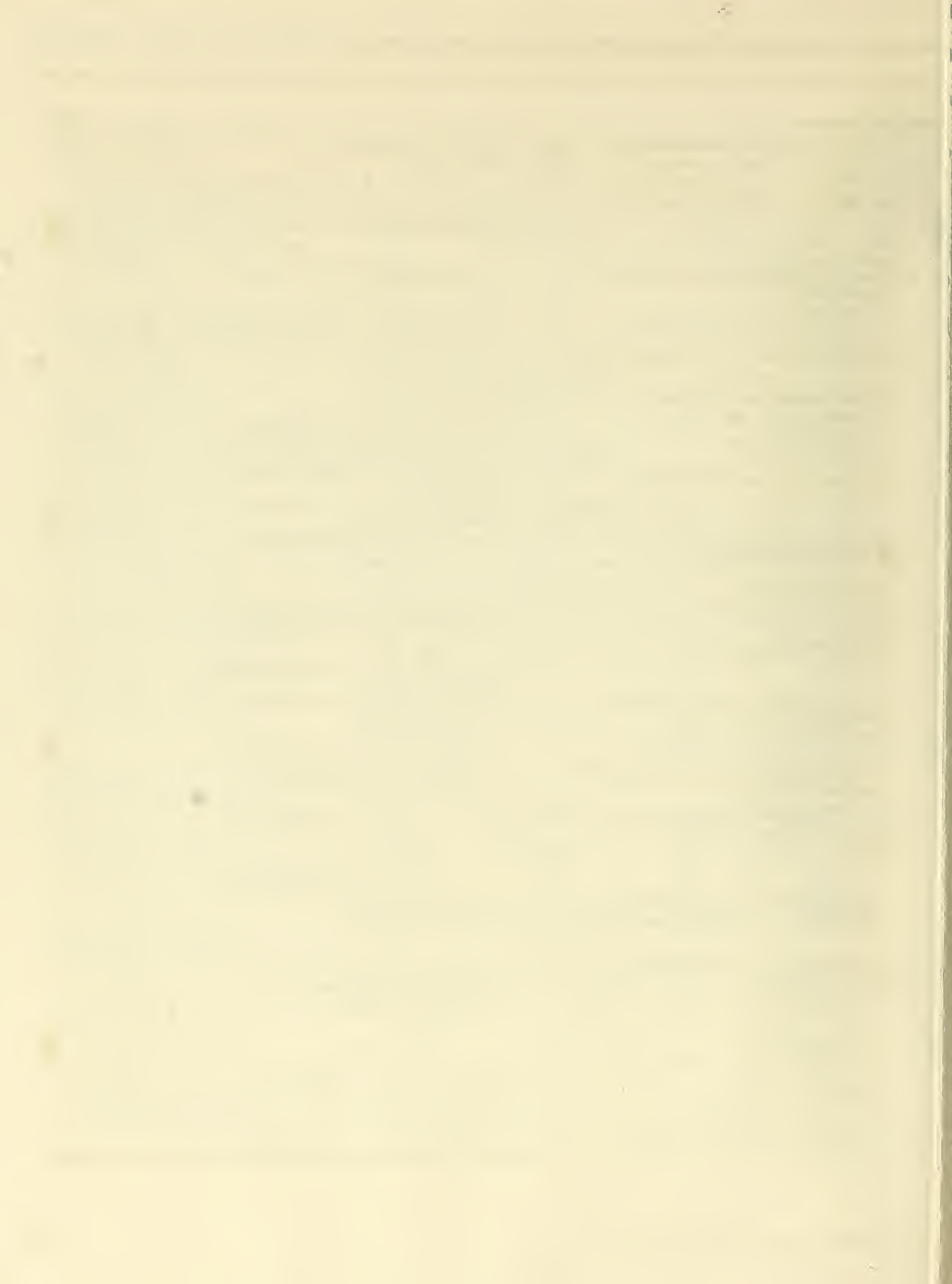
(1)	2.	4.	(2)	2.	4.	(3)	2.	4.
S.S.	<input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/>	S.S.	<input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/>	S.S.	<input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/>
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(7)	2.	4.	GQ.	H30.	H31.	H32c.		
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PERSON 1 ON PAGE 2

Page 7

<p>c. When going to work <u>last week</u>, did this person usually —</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Drive alone — <i>Skip to 28</i> <input type="radio"/> Drive others only</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Share driving <input type="radio"/> Ride as passenger only</p> <p>d. How many people, including this person, usually rode to work in the car, truck, or van <u>last week</u>?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 6</p> <p><input type="radio"/> 3 <input checked="" type="radio"/> 5 <input type="radio"/> 7 or more</p> <p><i>After answering 24d, skip to 28.</i></p> <p>25. Was this person <u>temporarily</u> absent or on layoff from a job or business <u>last week</u>?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, on layoff</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, on vacation, temporary illness, labor dispute, etc.</p> <p><input type="radio"/> No</p>	<p>CENSUS USE</p> <p>21b.</p> <p>I <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/></p> <p>O <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/></p> <p>II <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/></p> <p>O <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/></p> <p>III <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/></p> <p>O <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/></p> <p>IV <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/></p> <p>O <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/></p> <p>22b.</p> <p>O <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/></p> <p>I <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/></p> <p>2 <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/></p> <p>3 <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/></p> <p>4 <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/></p> <p>5 <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/></p> <p>6 <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/></p> <p>7 <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/></p> <p>8 <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/></p> <p>9 <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/></p> <p>28.</p> <p>A B C</p> <p>O <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/></p> <p>D E F</p> <p>O <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/></p> <p>G H J</p> <p>O <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/></p> <p>K L M</p> <p>O <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/></p> <p>29.</p> <p>N P Q</p> <p>O <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/></p> <p>R S T</p> <p>O <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/></p> <p>U V W</p> <p>O <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/></p> <p>X Y Z</p> <p>O <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/></p>	<p>31a. Last year (1979), did this person work, even for a few days, at a paid job or in a business or farm?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes <input checked="" type="radio"/> No — <i>Skip to 31d</i></p> <p>b. How many weeks did this person work in 1979?</p> <p><i>Count paid vacation, paid sick leave, and military service.</i></p> <p>Weeks</p> <p>c. During the weeks <u>worked</u> in 1979, how many hours did this person usually work each week?</p> <p>Hours</p> <p>d. Of the weeks <u>not worked</u> in 1979 (if any), how many weeks was this person looking for work or on layoff from a job?</p> <p>Weeks</p> <p>32. Income in 1979 —</p> <p><i>Fill circles and print dollar amounts.</i></p> <p><i>If net income was a loss, write "Loss" above the dollar amount.</i></p> <p><i>If exact amount is not known, give best estimate. For income received jointly by household members, see instruction guide.</i></p> <p>During 1979 did this person receive any income from the following sources?</p> <p>If "Yes" to any of the sources below — How much did this person receive for the entire year?</p> <p>a. Wages, salary, commissions, bonuses, or tips from all jobs . . . Report amount before deductions for taxes, bonds, dues, or other items.</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes → \$.00</p> <p><input type="radio"/> No (Annual amount — Dollars)</p> <p>b. Own nonfarm business, partnership, or professional practice . . . Report <u>net</u> income after business expenses.</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes → \$.00</p> <p><input type="radio"/> No (Annual amount — Dollars)</p> <p>c. Own farm . . . Report <u>net</u> income after operating expenses. Include earnings as a tenant farmer or sharecropper.</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes → \$.00</p> <p><input type="radio"/> No (Annual amount — Dollars)</p> <p>d. Interest, dividends, royalties, or net rental income . . . Report even small amounts credited to an account.</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes → \$.00</p> <p><input type="radio"/> No (Annual amount — Dollars)</p> <p>e. Social Security or Railroad Retirement . . .</p> <p><input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes → \$.00</p> <p><input type="radio"/> No (Annual amount — Dollars)</p> <p>f. Supplemental Security (SSI), Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC), or other public assistance or public welfare payments . . .</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes → \$.00</p> <p><input type="radio"/> No (Annual amount — Dollars)</p> <p>g. Unemployment compensation, veterans' payments, pensions, alimony or child support, or any other sources of income received regularly . . .</p> <p><i>Exclude lump-sum payments such as money from an inheritance or the sale of a home.</i></p> <p><input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes → \$.00</p> <p><input type="radio"/> No (Annual amount — Dollars)</p> <p>33. What was this person's total income in 1979?</p> <p><i>Add entries in questions 32a through g; subtract any losses.</i></p> <p>\$.00</p> <p>(Annual amount — Dollars)</p> <p><i>If total amount was a loss, write "Loss" above amount.</i></p> <p>OR None</p>	<p>CENSUS USE ONLY</p> <p>31b. 31c. 31d.</p> <p>O <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/></p> <p>I <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/></p> <p>2 <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/></p> <p>3 <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/></p> <p>4 <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/></p> <p>5 <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/></p> <p>6 <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/></p> <p>7 <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/></p> <p>8 <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/></p> <p>9 <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/></p> <p>32a. 32b.</p> <p>O <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/></p> <p>I <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/></p> <p>2 <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/></p> <p>3 <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/></p> <p>4 <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/></p> <p>5 <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/></p> <p>6 <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/></p> <p>7 <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/></p> <p>8 <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/></p> <p>9 <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/></p> <p>A O A O</p> <p>32c. 32d.</p> <p>O <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/></p> <p>I <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/></p> <p>2 <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/></p> <p>3 <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/></p> <p>4 <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/></p> <p>5 <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/></p> <p>6 <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/></p> <p>7 <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/></p> <p>8 <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/></p> <p>9 <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/></p> <p>A O A O</p> <p>32e. 32f.</p> <p>O <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/></p> <p>I <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/></p> <p>2 <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/></p> <p>3 <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/></p> <p>4 <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/></p> <p>5 <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/></p> <p>6 <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/></p> <p>7 <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/></p> <p>8 <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/></p> <p>9 <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/></p> <p>32g. 33.</p> <p>O <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/></p> <p>I <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/></p> <p>2 <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/></p> <p>3 <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/></p> <p>4 <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/></p> <p>5 <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/></p> <p>6 <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/></p> <p>7 <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/></p> <p>8 <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/></p> <p>9 <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/></p> <p>A O A O</p>
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➔ Please turn to the next page and answer the questions for Person 2 on page 2





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